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MOROCCAN WAR.

THE EFFECT UPON THE MOORISH
POPULATION.

The Berbers, who inhabit the fertile uplands north of Wezzan, are peace-loving folk, and to see them on a recent August morning busy in the fields, threshing barley and filling grain-bags under a scorching sun, one would scarcely have guessed that the war had yet come this way. Writes a correspondent of *The Times*. But a little way off a train of heavily-laden asses and camels bearing eastwards along a piste, a band of women and children trudging wearily behind, told a different tale. Many such caravans were now hastening back to Wezzan, taking with them all that could be saved from the fields and homes, while the men-folk stayed behind to finish the harvest and defend the tribal lands.

ARMED BANDS.

Meeting with stubborn resistance in front of Fez, Abd el Krim had lately turned his attention to the western flank, where he hoped by a concentration in force of Sheshuan to divide the French and Spanish lines on the Lukkus river and to press the Jabala tribesmen over the rich plains of the Gharb where they should eventually surround the saintly city of Wezzan. During the last few days the dun-coloured stretches of country eastward of the newly reaped field where we stood had been full of disturbance; bands of Jabala, armed and organised under Rif regulars, had filtered through from their own mountains to the undulating cornlands and lodged themselves in dominating positions, such as the Jebel Sarsar. Thence they can down at night burning and pillaging the defenceless farms and threatening the villages with annihilation if they did not join them in the war against the Nazarenes. These sudden inroads were the first form of Rif propaganda to reach this tribe, and the people in the douars were at first stricken with panic. But the sheikhs held council and ordered all to hold fast. The harvest must be gleaned first, though fighting should follow after. "While the crop was in the field it must be saved before all else. As for the war, as Allah had written so would it come to pass.

FIGHTING THE MARAUDERS.

Then the French "propaganda" had started. The harvesters discerned troops moving here and there across the treeless landscape: a cloud of dust following a battalion of tirailleurs, guns and traffic on the Alenzer Road, aeroplanes buzzing overhead, and every now and then the distant bark of a battery of 75's. Our friends soon made up their minds, and preferring the French form of propaganda to that of the Rif, enrolled their tribes as partisans. Thereupon they received rifles, distributed at the nearest suk, and kept them by their side while working in the fields.

There followed a few stirring days of scattered fighting. In the sweltering heat of a sirocco blowing over exposed country small mobile units surrounded the hill positions and gradually cleared the whole area of the Jabala marauders. So that already to-day the refugees that left that morning are returning to their menfolk and their fields, and the best of the harvest is either in the market of Wezzan or being transported in camel-loads to the coast. For all their terrorism the raiders were only half-hearted; since the fall of Raisuli the Jabala tribes had been constantly molested by the Spaniards on one side and the Rifis on the other. Abd el Krim had made Hariro, their leader, his lieutenant, and through him had obliged them to make war against the French by harrying beyond their own borders. They feel like hired soldiers and would be glad if an opportunity arises before long to regain their lost independence.

The state of affairs in this Western sector is representative of the situation all along the front during these weeks of comparative lull.

HALF HEARTED.

Both sides are preparing for the major operations which will come with the cooler weather, and are doing their best to secure the help of the local natives. For the nature of the country the great length of the line and the difficulty of communications and supplies all make it extremely important that the tribes who are "sitting on the fence" should be helped and a hindrance. And their behaviour is exasperatingly difficult to forecast, so that a great deal rests with the officers de renseignements and with the controllers civiles, whose reports and counsels have to be taken into careful account by the French staff before making tactical dispositions.

It is perhaps surprising that in this war there is very little native sympathy on their side. Though it is certainly true that Abd el Krim has allies and sympathisers in other Moslem countries and as far away as Moscow, he has no supporters in the rest of Morocco. Nor is the French cause taken up with any enthusiasm beyond the area of the fighting. This is due partly to the lack of any national feeling in Morocco, each district knowing no real unity greater than the tribal group, and loyalty to the Sultan and the Protectorate being no more than a formality; and partly also to the uncertainty which is felt about the outcome of the war and the consequences it may bring upon Central and South Morocco. The Moors in general feel that the war may eventually affect them personally and in a manner which they cannot at present forecast, therefore they prefer to maintain a non-committal attitude. "The knots that He ties Allah alone can unravel" is an example of the pious reply one generally receives to any indiscreet question about the political situation.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CAPT. SCOTT CRITICISED.

COLLEAGUE WHO THOUGHT HE
LACKED MAGNETISM.

Some criticisms of Scott, the Antarctic explorer, appear in the reminiscences of Captain Albert B. Armitage, just published under the title of "Cadet to Commodore."

Captain Armitage had had three years in the Arctic with the Harmsworth Expedition of the 'nineties, and when asked to join Scott as navigator on the first voyage of the Discovery (1901-1904) he says he was reluctant to go.

He went, however, and testifies to Scott's character, charm and courage, but speaking of this voyage he says:—"Scurvy, the scourge which was the prime cause of Scott and his party perishing" during his next expedition, appeared among us by reason of inexperience, and was one of the causes of disagreement between Scott and myself.

He had too great a belief in our tinned meats, and a sentimental objection to slaughtering seals in anything like the number requisite for our winter's supply.

In vain Koeltitz and I pointed out that it was no worse to kill 100 seals than to kill one in order to preserve our health. But no, Scott was of that type of man who must prove a thing himself more than once. And in the Polar regions the proof is only too often death.

Captain Armitage says he was told by Scott to find a pass between the lofty mountain peaks of South Victoria Land, to the west, and again the inland plateau if such existed.

"I did so, although he did not believe that I would find it. But he would not allow me to carry on my work; he did it himself, and refused to allow me or anyone else to attempt a further Southern journey, saying that there was no use in it.

In the years to come he again attempted it, succeeded in reaching the coveted South Pole; but, alas! only to find that he had been forestalled."

"NO" MAGNETIC QUALITY.

Captain Armitage, while paying high tribute to Nansen—"I have never met anyone who had such a magnetic personality"—a prince of men and explorers—and to Peary, whom he describes as "wonderful," says of Scott:

"Athletic, brainy, with a keen, quick intelligence, great courage and charming manners, he had not to my mind that magnetic quality which would have made me follow him in all things. This I recognised from the beginning."

Captain Armitage was in Port Said when he heard that anxiety was being felt about the second expedition (1910).

When he heard that Evans had scurvy he expressed the opinion, he says, that the party would certainly reach the Pole, but quite as certainly they would not succeed in getting back unaided to their base.

"NO WAY BUT RESIGNATION."

The author prints a letter from Scott, written while the first expedition was being prepared, and when there was a good deal of discussion behind the scenes. "Things are now in a condition," wrote Scott, "from which I can see no way out but resignation."

However, says Captain Armitage, "Sir Clements Markham, Scott and I had a pow-wow over it, and the two of us got Scott to stick to his guns."

Scott commanded the National Antarctic expedition of 1901-4, publishing his account of it in "The Voyage of the Discovery" in 1905.

His second expedition set out in June, 1910, and on November 2nd, 1911, he started on his famous journey of 850 miles to the Pole, accompanied by Dr. E. A. Wilson, Captain L. E. G. Oates, Lieutenant H. R. Bowers and Petty Officer Evans. On January 17th, 1912, he reached the Pole, only to find Amundsen's tent and records left there one month earlier, and the return journey, during which the party perished of starvation in a succession of blizzards, forms one of the epics of Antarctic exploration.

LOCALISED WAR.

The Moors, too, are slow at taking sides; cautious and reticent by nature, they have no wish to meddle in other people's business. It is true that outward signs of loyalty to the Sultan are not wanting. In response to the recent appeal, the principal districts have sent harkas to join a united Shercofan force which has been assembled under El Baghadi, the military veteran and Pasha of Fez. But the enrolment of these mehalas, resembling in medieval times the mustering of Knights of Shires, has not been too enthusiastic. In at least one region where the Knid had transmitted the call to arms to his sheikhs and headmen, the latter were able to benefit themselves considerably by accepting payments as exemption from service.

The war is, in fact, extraordinarily localised, and the impression gained by travelling round Morocco to-day is that nothing is changed since a year ago. The only danger of insurrection is at the immediate front, where the tribes have to take sides in order to enjoy any security. But even there, as I have shown above, the harvest is the native's chief concern, and in the last resort it is his personal advantage which he hopes to gain by supporting either the Rifis or the French.

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JOB AND THE JOB-SENSE. A PIECE OF PHILOSOPHY.

[BY STACY ALMONIER.]

If one were asked to suggest the most tragic phrase in the English language it would be hard to beat the following: "No, we've nothing to-day. But if you leave your name and address we'll let you know."

A man out of work, or a young man starting on a career, is apt to feel that there is something degrading in looking for a job. He regards himself as an unwanted outcast. All jobs appear to be comfortably filled. He is a usurper. A job is only to be obtained by wangling or luck. It is dreadful that he should have this feeling.

Having once obtained a job he becomes subtly aware that there is among his fellow-workers a quality which can only be described as a job-sense. Anyone who has ever been an employee of a big firm, or worked in a Government department, or in one of the Services must be innately conscious of this. These abodes of activity are the home of job-wangling. The normal position is that in holding your job there are a score of people trying to get your job from you, and you yourself are trying to get the job of the man in the next highest position to yourself. It is presumably an elaborate orientation of the law of self-preservation. An enormous amount of energy and mental activity are devoted not so much to seeing that your work is well and truly done for its own sake as to getting the man below you or above you at a disadvantage.

PLODDER AND WANDLER.

It is a lovely game, and has in any case the cynical advantage of keeping the individual worker on the alert. The only trouble is that the job-sense, like most of the other senses, becomes at times grievously abused. The consequence is that it is not always the people with the greatest aptitude and ability who get the best jobs. It is the people who have developed their job-sense to a point of genius. The plodder goes steadily on, but the wangler draws the large salary. All of which may be deplorable, but is human nature.

The job-sense is not confined to businesses, trades, and Government offices, but permeates every workshop, factory, and social organisation. It is even said to play a not inconspicuous part in the organisation of the Communist Party.

At the same time, the job-sense is not to be utterly deplored. I remember reading a case some time ago of a woman in a police court who said her husband was a bugle-blower. On being asked what his job was she said he was a bugle-blower on a charabanc. It appeared that another man was trying to get his job, and as a result the bugle-blower would drink too much beer, and come home and knock his wife about.

At first glance one would regard the position of a bugle-blower on a charabanc as a distinguished and unassailable one. When one observes these splendid creatures in light sporting overcoats and curly-brimmed toppers enlivening the drab existence of obscure villages with brief but inspiring musical calls, one is apt to overlook the fact that it is due to them also to develop the job-sense. It may be that Charlie who plays cornet solos outside "The Green Man" has for some time had his eye on this spectacular job. It would never do to make the position of a bugle-blower on a charabanc a sinecure. Too much is at stake. There are perhaps forty people on the charabanc. They are at the mercy of the bugle-blower for the best part of the day. It is not only necessary that they should be heartened by the exuberance and melody of his musical phrases, but that others less fortunate in their day's arrangements should be envious of those happy passengers and their harmonious accompaniment.

If the bugle-blower were a perfectly ideal man he would blow his bugle all day to the very best of his ability, for the love of his fellowman, and in the interests of social service. This indeed may play a small part in his endeavours. But the greater factor is the ambition to be recognised, and so perhaps get a position on a more important charabanc, and, on the other hand, he is haunted by the dread of Charlie playing his cornet outside the Green Man trying to catch the ear of a director. It is his job-sense.

One of the troubles with the Communist is that he believes—or professes to believe—that in our present stage of civilisation the instinct of social service is a more powerful factor than the job-sense, which, of course, is a fantastic creed. He is anxious to make the job of the bugle-blower a sinecure, regardless of the indescribable cacophony this is committing future generations of charabanc passengers to.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ON BEING FRANK. AN OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE.

[BY VIOLA TRESE.]

Frankness is one of the characteristics of the age: a dangerous one, I think, an unnatural one. We are not born frank; at least, once we have passed the turnip stage. Are we naturally unreticent? We can judge by animals, who develop quickly. For instance, a nightingale will stop singing if it is aware of being overheard; it will stop pouring out its passion to its mate. Two puppies, or even two little boys, will stop growling and fighting if the passer-by disturbs them. Yet now has come the time when every one, led, of course, by the usual leaders, those nearly on the top of the social ladder, is undressing mentally and physically in public.

Is it natural? No. Most of them, or most of us, do it with an effort, all except a very few, born, as one might say, with a tomahawk in their hands. See an Englishwoman jazzing: it is a pitiable and indecent sight. See an American: it is superb, like the swaying of birch trees, the bounding of a cataraet to its last home in the valley. It is natural to them, not, of course, because all Americans are descended from Indians, but because descended from English, Irish, French, or whatever it may be, they have settled in a country of new civilisation.

THE UNRETICENT AGE.

Reticence is essentially a civilised characteristic, an English characteristic. Therefore, why should we in this age suddenly turn unreticent? Why should our plays contain continued references to the plumber, a man whom hitherto we have bowed to, forgot? Our divorce court proceedings have no rhyme or reason at all, except for each to show up his or her miseries, and to be "frank" about love affairs, whether proper or improper, whether dragging in friend or foe. It's all a game of "See how bad I can be!" "See what things I dare say!" The tiresome part about it is that we can't go back on it. Who will ever be the first to wear petticoats again? Who will first forswear cocktails? Who will go to a ball without a beau of her own? Who, in fact, will fardels bear?

All this would not be so bad, if we weren't suddenly pulled up short by the kind of people who haven't stirred for 25 years, whose moralities, whose way of keeping home, whose clothes have remained unchanged. They give us a shock: we give them a shock, and the funny part is that they don't envy us at all; rather we envy them. As they come out of church, their best hats on their well-dressed hair, they see a member of "the moderns" stopping a dog-fight, no vestige of a hat on her Elon boy hair.

NOTHING TO HIDE.

Her body, which, thinly veiled in crêpe de chine pleats, is as God made it, shines thinly in the sun. Throwing a leg over the side of the car, off the hocks, the girl friend, at her side ashake with laughter, to the river, to hear with a popular variety turn to bed about six, to the telephone about eleven. Sufficient unto the day. She has nothing to hide; nothing much to be proud of. Who and what in the world will stop her? Poverty is perhaps the only thing the moderns fear; not bankruptcy or bailiffs, they are too "frank" for that, and every body knows it beforehand. But the lack of a pound note terrifies them.

No modern fears husband or wife or mother or father: all that is over America, maker of all fashions, much change and set the clock back. They must become quiet pessimists without cars (or prohibition) they must return to buggy drives and sitting in the porch in fact they must frankly be civilised.

A REAL SENSE.

The job-sense is not a perfect sense, and it often makes mistakes, but it is in any case a real sense, and it is as moral as human nature will allow it to be. We have at the present time the spectacle of Russia still living in the Middle Ages, but being ruled by a handful of men with forms of legislation that might conceivably be applicable to a race of lunatics five hundred years hence.

When you push your stick into an ant's nest there follows a period of frenzied chaos. If you leave the nest alone, however, for some time, you find that normal conditions have been resumed. This is not due to any high moral purpose, or intelligence on the part of the ant, which is individually an extraordinarily stupid creature, but because ants collectively have developed a remarkable job-sense.

It is evident that the job-sense is already beginning to assert itself in Russia. After a period of suffering, anguish, and confusion, and an abortive effort of certain people to make other people work altruistically for other people, the people with the job-sense will triumph, and after a time you will hardly know that anyone ever pushed a walking stick into the ant's nest at all.

HUGE LAND DEAL. HOW IMPORTANT LONDON SITES CHANGE HANDS.

The completion of a big London land deal was officially announced to the *Daily Chronicle* recently by a member of the staff of Lord Howard de Walden's London estate office. He said:—

"Lord Howard de Walden has entered into a contract for the sale of a large block of his estate to the Audley Trust, Ltd., of Moorgate, London E.C., the owners of several City properties, for whom Messrs. Frank, Knight and Rutley acted."

"The portion of the estate sold comprises about 40 acres, extending northwards from Oxford Street to Easton Road and eastwards from Oxford-circus and Regent Street to Wells Street."

"It includes such well-known business thoroughfares as—Great Portland Street, Great Titchfield Street, Margaret Street, Mortimer Street, East Castle Street and Great Castle Street."

"Colonel Blount, C.B.E., the agent to the estate, who negotiated the sale on behalf of Lord Howard de Walden, will continue the management of the whole of the property as heretofore."

"Nothing is mentioned about the amount involved in the deal, but the *Daily Chronicle* understands it is in the neighbourhood of £3,000,000."

"A remarkable feature of the deal is the secrecy with which it was carried through and the secrecy which still surrounds the circumstances of the huge transaction."

"A man who has bought and sold land in London on a colossal scale since the war, and is well acquainted with the principal estate agents, told *Daily Chronicle* representative that not a whisper of the deal had reached him."

"Interviewed at a South Coast resort, Colonel Blount said, 'I have no further information to give. I cannot divulge the price paid for the land.'"

"The Portland Estates, of which the 40 acres are a portion, brought their owner an annual income of £250,000 a year before the war."

"To-day the rents are 100 per cent. higher than before the war, particularly in Great Portland Street, one of the principal centres of London motor dealers."

THE BUYERS.

The Audley Trust has Sir John Ellerman, Mr. J. W. Jones and Mr. F. J. Burt as its directors.

Sir John Ellerman, who was born at Brough (near Hull) in 1862, has had a highly successful business career.

To-day he holds a leading position in the shipping industry, having direct control of the Ellerman Lines, and he is also interested in the management of many important industrial enterprises. He is a director of the following companies:—

Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust, Ltd. (chairman).
Debt Securities Investment Co., Ltd. (chairman and manager).
Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (chairman).
City Line, Ltd. (chairman).
Ellerman Wilson Line, Ltd. (chairman).
Wilson's and North-Eastern Railway Shipping Co., Ltd.
Hoare, Ltd. (chairman).
J. W. Cameron and Co., Ltd. (chairman).

London General Investment Trust, Ltd. (chairman).
Shaw, Saville and Albion Co., Ltd. (chairman).
United Discount and Securities Co., Ltd. (chairman).

His daughter, Annie Winifred, in 1921 married in romantic circumstances Mr. Robert McAlmon, a poor American poet and athlete. Miss Ellerman was making a tour of America and the marriage was said to have taken place after a courtship of but three days.

Sir John's partners in the Audley Trust are also well-known business men.

Mr. J. W. Jones is director and secretary of the F. W. Cook Investment Co., and a director of the City Lines, Ltd.

Mr. Burt is a director of Marovany Rice Lands, Ltd.

Lord Howard de Walden, the late owner of the land, is a romantic figure rather than a business figure. He is one of the richest men in the country, has been a soldier and has written operas and plays. He is 45 years of age.

Many people will remember his three-produced opera, "The Children of Don," of which he wrote the libretto, and which cost him £20,000.

He is also dabbling in cricket, racing, motor-boating, big game hunting, aviation, fencing and heraldry; has travelled extensively, and visited many out of the way parts of the world.

Besides his London property, Lord Howard de Walden owns extensive lands in Ayrshire.

His residences have included the historic Audley End, near Suffolk Walden, Essex; and his country address is now given as Chirk Castle, Denbighshire.

Seaford House, his town mansion, is celebrated for its ornate staircase, supported by alabaster columns, and the fact that its owner once said it reminded him of a railway station.

BIG POST-WAR DEALS.

The following are details of some big property deals carried out in London since the end of the war:—

September, 1919.—Nearly £250,000 was paid for a building site of a little more than half an acre at 311, Oxford Street.

October, 1922.—Friedrich property at 10 and 11, Lombard Street, was offered. Highest bid was £229,000, and vendors bought in at £235,000.

April, 1925.—The remainder of Covent Garden estate, in which Sir Joseph Beecham invested £2,000,000 when he bought it from the Duke of Bedford in 1914, passed into the hands of Mr. J. A. Phillips, auctioneer and estate agent, for about £100,000.

May, 1925.—Foundling Hospital estate, which includes 53 acres of Bloomsbury, changed hands for £1,750,000.

September, 1925.—Metz Brewery, Tottenham Court Road and New Oxford Street, bought for £400,000 by Mr. J. B. Joel in 1919, sold to the Beecham Trust for a price not revealed.

PATHETIC COMEDY. THE ART OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

"Charlie" (he still prefers that) Chaplin calls his new film, in which he returns to the screen after three years' absence, "a dramatic comedy." But you cannot easily label something which, while the logical development of the whole line of his previous productions is so greatly removed from them—and so much better.

Emil Jannings with "The Last Laugh," said: "I will make them weep," but he never came to touch emotion quite so subtly as does Chaplin, whose aim with "The Gold Rush" was just "to make them laugh." It is because this supreme clown is willing to let people laugh at him that the laughter he so well knows how to provoke hovers increasingly on a tear.

"The Gold Rush," "Charlie" in his old make-up, with the old "walk," seems to be telling, grotesquely, but from his heart of hearts, of things that must have happened to him, that have certainly happened to others: of humiliating things, of pain caused by heedlessness, of the secret wounds to sensitiveness that we all keep hidden.

He takes a kind revenge on life by making it all into sometimes riotously farcical, sometimes whimsical, even pathetic fun. He is always "the little fellow," the lonely man, but, above all, a man ridiculous in women's eyes.

The greatest moment in "The Gold Rush" is not the wild comic cabin scene (which will be the most popular), but one where Charlie turns utter sentimentality into tragedy. It shows the poor fool as the expectant host, in his humble Klondyke shack, of a New Year's party in honour of three idealised, light-hearted ladies of the miners' dance hall. He thought they would come, and has prepared his humble feast—but, of course, they forgot.

Chaplin in this Bret Harte episode is as pathetic as Horace Hodges in "Lightnin'," as that stupid old man in "Sunday"—but his art and understanding make it more than that. When finally he falls asleep and next hears them singing "Auld Lang Syne" at midnight and gazes through the door into the snow, his thinned, ageing face, more finely sensitive now than ever, quivering—here is a fine piece of acting. Emil Jannings, when the watchman wrapped his coat round the old night porter, did not touch such depths of human understanding as this.

During his sleep Chaplin dreams that the girls have come, that he is a success in their eyes, that he has demonstrated the "Oceanic Roll" (a *tour de force* of dexterity with a couple of forks and two rolls), and the girl (expressive Gloria Hale) has said: "He's wonderful." And so he is—this Cockney lad who handles this new medium of the screen with something like genius. "The Gold Rush" needs a little compressing; it has faults; it may not be as uproariously funny as some, but it is the best Chaplin film and one of the best films of all.

GREEN TOMATO DELICACIES.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.

To 5 lb. of green tomatoes allow 1 lb. of moist sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of small dried chillies, and 1 oz. each of peppercorns, mustard seeds, cloves and ginger; salt.

Wipe the tomatoes, remove the stalks and cut the fruit into slices, put these into a basin in layers, with salt sprinkled between each layer; cover with muslin and leave for 12 hours. Drain off the salt water and put the tomatoes into an enamel pan with the other ingredients. The ginger should be well bruised before adding it. Pour the vinegar over; bring to the boil and simmer slowly until the tomatoes are soft. When cold put into bottles and cork securely.

Note.—Fewer chillies may be used or they may be omitted and 1 teaspoonful of cayenne pepper used instead.

GREEN TOMATO CHUTNEY.

1 lb. of green tomatoes, 3 onions, 6 oz. of raisins, 1 lb. of brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of ground ginger, 1 1/2 oz. of mustard seeds, 1 teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, 3 dessertspoonsful of salt, 1 pint of vinegar.

Wipe the tomatoes, remove the stalks and cut each tomato in halves. Peel and slice the onions, put both into a basin or on to a large dish and sprinkle the salt over. Leave all night. Drain off the liquid from the tomatoes. Wash the mustard seeds in vinegar, dry them in a cool oven, then crush them. Put all the ingredients into an enamel or aluminium pan, stir until the sugar has melted, then simmer until the tomatoes and onions are tender and the mixture is thick. Stir almost continuously as the chutney thickens. Put it into small bottles or jars and cork or cover like jam.

GREEN TOMATO SAUCE.

4 lb. of tomatoes, salt, water, vinegar. To each pint of vinegar allow 1 oz. each of allspice, cloves and mace, 3 oz. of brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of mustard seeds, 1 onion.

Wipe the tomatoes and cut them into slices, place them in a dish and sprinkle each layer with salt and a few drops of water. Leave them for two days, then drain off the salt water and put the tomatoes into boiling water for 4 or 5 minutes. Drain and put them into a pan with just enough water to keep them from burning, and simmer gently for 1 hour, stirring frequently. Add enough vinegar to cover the tomatoes. Add the peeled and sliced onion, sugar, and spices, in the above proportions. The mustard seeds should be washed in vinegar, dried in the oven or before the fire, and crushed. Simmer the mixture for 3 hour longer, then put it into clean dry bottles and when cold cork. Cover the corks with wax, and store in a dry, cold place.

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

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RE-MAPPING THE HEAVENS. REVISION OF CONSTELLATION BOUNDARIES.

A scientific correspondent writes in the *Observer* as follows:—

Among the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge was a proposal, brought forward by M. Strömgren, a Belgian delegate, to revise the boundaries separating the constellations into which the stellar universe was divided centuries ago, and a sub-committee was appointed to deal with the matter so far as the northern hemisphere is concerned.

There are many star charts and catalogues in existence, but no two agree as to the boundaries. Now that astronomers are attacking so many problems of the stellar universe it is important that all over the world it should be possible to refer every star to some definite star-group, and that so far as is possible the old names should be retained.

The enormous improvements in the size and space-penetrating qualities of modern telescopes have demonstrated in a marvellous way how small a proportion of the stars in space is visible to the naked eye. Persons with good eyesight can see stars from the first to the sixth magnitudes, and in the whole heavens that means about 7,000 stars visible without optical help. There are now telescopes by which the existence of well over 100,000,000 stars have been made known, and the photographic survey of the heavens that has been in progress for the last thirty years, during which 20,000 separate plates have been taken covering the whole sky in both hemispheres, has

accurately recorded the positions of some 50,000,000 stars from the first to the fourteenth magnitudes.

CELESTIAL PICTURE-BOOK.

The problem now is to allot this huge number of stars to separate and accurately defined constellations, divided by boundaries agreed to by the world's astronomers.

From the point of simplicity the ideal boundaries would be those proposed by Sir John Herschel, each constellation to be enclosed by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, or declination and right ascension, as astronomers term these dividing lines in the sky. But this would entail not only a wholesale revision of star names and catalogues, but also necessitate a complete mutilation of the mythical beings and animals immortalised in the constellations by the primitive astronomers who mapped the northern heavens more than 3,000 years ago. However desirable, such symmetrical boundaries are now impossible.

The new boundaries will follow closely those now in existence; they will preserve the Bear and the Lion, Andromeda and her parents, Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and the gallant Pegasus, who rescued her from Cetus, the sea-monster. Looking at this great classical tableau, which reaches from the Southern horizon to the Pole Star, we recall our first knowledge of the heavens, and renew our acquaintance with the mythology of our school-days.

The main boundaries of the great star groups will not be altered, but certain stars sometimes included in one constellation and sometimes in another will be definitely allotted to one particular group, and the boundaries altered as little as possible.

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HARBOUR SWIMMING.

YESTERDAY'S CHINESE EVENT.

Yesterday afternoon the first of the annual Harbour Races was decided, this being the event confined to Chinese of the Colony for the "Mok" Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Mok Kon Sang.

Last year's winner of the same event, Leung Tit Sang, who then accomplished the distance in 31 minutes 52.4-5 seconds, was defeated by Wong Ping Fan, who swam the course of just under a mile in 31 minutes 10.4-5 seconds, beating the former competitor's time by 40 seconds. The winner has never entered for this event before and prior to the race had been training very steadily for it. He is employed in the office of Messrs. Smith, Seth and Fleming. Last year's winner was 4 minutes and one-fifth of a second behind Wong Ping Fan. The third swimmer to touch the Praya Wall was Tan Chiu Hin, who finished only 11.4-5 seconds behind the runner-up.

THE RACE DESCRIBED.

At 4.45 p.m. the launch left Murray Pier with competitors, officials and friends for the Kowloon side of the Harbour. On the Praya Wall, East of the Ferry Wharf there were gathered between fifty and sixty spectators to see the start of the race.

The conditions for the race were almost perfect. The little breeze that was blowing through Lyemun died away soon after the start and was hardly noticeable at any time. The surface of the sea was very calm with only a slight current setting to the East. This did not inconvenience the swimmers to any great extent.

Out of the eleven entrants for the race, eight entered the water, these being Tan Chiu Hin, Leung Tit Sang, Wong Ping Fan, Li Fook Tai, Wong Kam Fan, Yeung Ping Kwai, Ng Hon Sang and Kwok Hing Wan. The three who failed to put in an appearance were Sun Cheuk Pin, Yuen Chun and Shek Wing Kwah.

At eight minutes past five Mr. R. C. Witchell, (Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club) started the competitors from the side of the launch.

After the first 100 yards Tan Chiu Hin took the lead which he held for some time, with Wong Ping Fan swimming breast stroke close behind, Yeung Ping Kwai lying third, and Leung Tit Sang fourth some distance to the rear. Wong Kam Fan was swimming at this time steadily almost level to Leung Tit Sang with Li Fook Tai behind him. Before any relative change in the positions had taken place, Kwok Hing Wan who was swimming with Ng Hon Sang gave up the attempt and dropped out of the race, having been left a considerable distance behind the others from the start.

Just after Kwok had dropped out, Wong Ping Fan took the lead, which he never lost, Tan dropping back to second place. Wong Kam Fan going third and Yeung dropping back with Leung Tit Sang to fourth.

After 22 minutes Leung, who was now swimming second, attempted to overtake the leader, but it was much too late, Wong Ping Fan being about 200 yards away and swimming quite as strongly as when he started. The spurt by Leung made a change in the positions, but Tan still hung closely to him and it looked as if he might still rob him of second prize. Within a couple hundred yards of the V.R.C. it was obvious that Leung had secured second place by an extra effort; while Tan was safe for third, Wong Kam Fan and Yeung Ping Kwai fighting it out some distance behind for fourth and fifth places.

On the Praya Wall was gathered a large crowd of spectators who gave Wong Ping Fan an enthusiastic reception as he touched the wall more than 200 hundred yards ahead of Leung, who after a spurt managed to shake off Tan and touch the wall 21 seconds in front of him. Tan who had put up a splendid show with his back and trudged strokes, was with Leung also accorded a pleasing reception.

(Continued on next Column).

REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

OUTSPOKEN LETTER IN LONDON PAPER.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, pastor of Union Church, who wrote to the Church Magazine recently stating that he was using what influence he could to combat apathy and misrepresentation of Britain's case in Hongkong and China, writes as follows to the Daily Telegraph, London.

Sir,—I happen to live in Hongkong, and I heartily wish I could share your view that "not very much harm can be done by the fantastic delusions entertained by Mr. A. B. Swales about what is happening in Russia, China, and elsewhere outside our island." Unfortunately his views, or at any rate his utterances, will be telegraphed from end to end of China, and accorded an importance which no one would dream of assigning to them here.

The notion that grievances of "the workers" have anything considerable to do with the existing chaos in China is indeed fantastic. It has been expressly repudiated even by the Canton Government, yet there are still some in England who persist in talking Communist cant upon the subject—with what amount of actual conviction it is not for others to surmise.

If they knew anything of the Chinese mob, ignorant and excitable beyond Western conception, they would have a truer estimate of the responsibility they incur by utterances which may pass in England as mere hot air, but in China and Kwangtung are apt to be taken at face value.—Yours, etc.,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE,
Minister of Union Church,
Hongkong.

Crowborough, September 9th.

"MONTE CARLO MICK."

ROBBED AMERICANS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Scotland Yard is seeking Monte Carlo Mick and an accomplice, who relieved two American tourists of £400 and jewellery at St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is believed that Mick and his accomplice followed the tourists from New York and stayed at the same hotel in London. Having gained their acquaintance at dinner, they exchanged reminiscences of world travels, and a tour of London was arranged, with the tricksters acting as guides.

The familiar legacy trick was played and the tourists parted with their wallets as proof of their financial stability.

Having obtained their booty, the tricksters disappeared.

The winner finished exceptionally fresh. He did not appear to be the least fatigued and swam strongly away to the Club house looking as if he was fit for the race over again. The second and fourth men also finished in good condition. The winner never changed his breast stroke from start to finish and always swam with ease, using long and powerful strokes.

FINISHING TIMES.

The order of finishing and the correct times are as under:—

	M.	S.
1 Wong Ping Fan	31	10.4-5
2 Leung Tit Sang	35	11
3 Tan Chiu Hin	35	32.4-5
4 Wong Kam Fan	38	35
5 Yeung Ping Kwai	38	03
6 Li Fook Tai	40	11.2-5
7 Ng Hon Sang	53	20

During the race the traffic in the harbour was controlled under arrangements made by the Harbour Master (Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.).

The time-keepers were Messrs. W. Anderson, R. C. Witchell and Wong Kam Ying.

In addition to giving the Challenge trophy, Mr. Mok Kon Sang also gave the first prize. Mr. Choi Wai Tai gave the second prize, and Mr. Wong Kam Ying the third.

TO-DAY'S EVENT.

This afternoon at five o'clock the race confined to ladies of the Colony, for the "Manuk" Challenge Cup, will be contested.

The competitors who will start in this race, are Miss B. George (last year's runner-up, who did the distance in 40 minutes, against Miss Groundwater's 34 minutes 31 seconds), Miss M. M. Vos, Miss D. M. Bouchier, Miss P. Hunt, Miss D. Hunt, and Miss V. Owen Hughes.

Mr. W. Logan will start this afternoon's race.

The prizes for the three days' events will be presented at the conclusion of to-morrow's event by the Hon. Sir Claud Severn.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of Oct., 1925, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at SHALIMAN in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Shaliman Island Lot No. 100.	100.	Opposite Shaliman Island Lot No. 100.	Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet.	About	\$	
			As per sale plan.	1,250	12	\$150

(2788)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1925, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mount Cameron in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Mount Cameron Lot No. 24.	24.	Mount Cameron.	Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet.	About	\$	
			As per sale plan.	40,000	250	\$250

(2789)

GAME OF SEE-SAW IN SWATOW. RECRUDESCENCE OF ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

DISCONTENT WITH ATTITUDE OF
THE AUTHORITIES.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[It will be remembered that Mr. Fred. W. Carey, the Commissioner of Customs in Swatow, who left Hongkong by the *Malen* on Saturday for Home leave, was very optimistic regarding the prospects of a quick settlement of the trade dispute at that Port. He said the authorities were very willing to take action in any concrete case of intimidation that was brought to their notice, and expressed the definite opinion that normal trade relations would be re-established with Swatow certainly within a month.

As will be seen from the following letter, our own correspondent totally disagrees with these views. He states that the position has changed for the worse within the past few days, and asks that the facts may be made as widely known as possible among both the British and Chinese communities in the Colony.]

Swatow, October 20th.

Under date of October 20th he writes: "All that has happened since I last wrote you (October 12th) has been for the worse and we are now rapidly drifting back to where we were early in September, before the expulsion of the 'Red' party.

A week ago there was undoubtedly an improved feeling about it; it seemed possible that negotiations might be started which would lead to a settlement, in spite of the hampering difficulties which I mentioned in my report, viz.:-

- 1.-Official indifference and inaction.
- 2.-Fear of the 'Reds' return.
- 3.-Activities of the Student-Labour organisations.

Within the last few days, however, the attitude of the authorities towards the Strike and Boycott has undergone a complete change. The first evidence we had of this " volte face " was the discovery that the officials were simultaneously assuring the British Consul of their entire friendliness and passive support (at least, their neutrality) and giving the same friendliness and assurance to the Unions and 'Strikers' Committee.

Then came the news from two or three sources that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers' Guild had been told explicitly that there had to be no lifting of the strike and boycott measures. So far the authorities had been working below the surface and their instructions had been verbal.

A few days later they made a step into the open and arranged for the Chamber of Commerce to hold a meeting, ostensibly to consider the continuance or otherwise of the Boycott, in reality to refer the matter for settlement to the consideration of the Strikers' Committee and the officials. This meeting was held on Sunday, the 18th inst., and although many resolutions were passed dealing with the discharge and loading of British vessels carrying certain special commodities the whole effect was nullified by the Chamber, as pre-arranged, referring the question back to the authorities and strikers. Later in the day, Sunday, a secret meeting was held of the Strikers' Committee at which one delegate from each Union and Guild was present. The meeting was attended by a representative of General Yau Chi Luk who arrived with strict instructions to the Committee that they had on no account to terminate the strike and boycott until so advised by the authorities. This last move, together with the permission given to the strikers to re-picket the port and to arrest, assault and imprison blacklegs, brings the officials definitely against us.

REASONS: WHY.

Naturally one looks round for reasons to explain this changed attitude. Some of those given are as follows:-That the Chinese who have been financing Chan Kwing Ming have tightened the purse strings, so that the Swatow authorities are deprived of their pickings and, either out of spite or in an effort to force the issue, they are now backing up the anti-British measures.

Another reason given is that the authorities are frightened of isolated attacks on individuals by violent elements in the Unions. Again, that they are still uncertain whether the anti-British movement is popular or not. I am inclined to lay my money on the first reason, and this view I fancy is most widely held amongst Chinese and foreigners.

Nevertheless, though the real reasons remain obscure, the fact of the adoption of an anti-British policy by the authorities is undoubted and should receive the utmost publicity both in the English and Chinese Press. In Hongkong, Messrs. Lau Chi Luk, Wong Khiong and Mr. Mow Song could put down the strike and boycott in five minutes if they were so minded.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY IN MOSCOW.

KUOMINTANG'S EDUCATIONAL
PROPOSALS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

"Not 100 only but fifteen hundred will go to attend the Sun Wen, or Dr. Sun Yat Sen, University at Moscow soon," said a well-known Cantonese leader when discussing the reported proposal of the Kuomintang Bolsheviks to despatch 150 Cantonese students to Russia for education. It is understood that, in the event of the Red failure to establish themselves in Canton, Mr. Borodin and other Soviet teachers of the Whampoa Military Academy will take many cadets home with them in order to send them back to China as propagandists of Bolshevism after further training in Russia. A Sino-Russian Educational Association is being proposed in Canton, and it is said that efforts will be made to popularize the movement for sending Southern Chinese youths to Moscow. One of the arguments advanced is that the expense will be much less than that for education in Europe or America. A number of Chinese, however, doubt whether there is a Sun Wen University in Russia and they are cautioning parents to be exceedingly careful before accepting the generosity of the Kuomintang. At least 700 students now connected with the Chun Shan University and other newly established schools in Canton have their homes in Hongkong.

MERCHANTS' BANK BALANCES.

The Trade Commissar of the Kuomintang in Canton has offered to assist Canton merchants to withdraw funds from Shameen banks. The merchants, however, are unwilling to let the Kuomintang know their financial resources, and so far very few have taken advantage of the Trade Commissar's courtesy. The Canton merchants are requesting the Kuomintang to instruct the pickets not to interfere with Chinese entering Shameen on business. The request will be granted, it is said, upon the merchants showing greater willingness to take up part of the recently issued loan of \$500,000.

KUOMINTANG BANK NOTES.

The circulation of Kuomintang Bank notes is causing a certain amount of trouble in Canton. The troops are able to compel the shopkeepers to accept these notes for even small purchases, and now several counterfeiting plants have been put into operation. The police discovered one of these plants on October 17th and also found a number of bogus Hongkong notes. Three people were arrested.

THE STEVEDORES' DISPUTE.

Members of the Bok Tsoi Stevedores' Union in Canton have been deprived of their rights to handle cargo in Canton harbour pending the settlement of their dispute with the Strike Committee. Prior to the trouble the Bok Tsoi Union and the Customs Brokers' Guild were the most powerful unions on the water front. As will be remembered the Bok Tsoi Stevedores refused to unload the s.s. *Leung Kwing* although permission for the unloading had been given by the Strike Committee. Then the Chup Yin stevedores undertook the job and a free fight followed.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ANTI-REDS CONFIDENT OF
ULTIMATE VICTORY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The anti-Red troops were still in Hoi-fung up to the 19th inst., notwithstanding the claim of the Reds that they had occupied the place. The anti-Reds in Swatow admit that the task confronting them is not an easy one but they have received large consignments of arms and ammunition and are confident of their ultimate success. They suggest that Red reports of victories and extensive movements of troops are being manufactured for the purpose of misleading the public. The Reds are now making Waichow City the basis of their operations in the East River districts. The territory round Tamahui has changed hands several times during the past few days.

It is reported that Kiangsi troops coming from the Hunan-Kiangsi borders have arrived within the Nanyang district of Kwangtung, North. They are expected to re-inforce the anti-Reds on that side of the Province. Fukien anti-Red troops have advanced towards Lung-chuen.

No fighting was reported on the Southern front up to October 21st.

SUMMARY COURT.

A DEAL IN ELECTRICAL 'GOODS.'

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday the Heung Kwong Hop Kee Firm, general electric stores, Wellington Street, claimed \$230.80 from the Tai Kwong firm, Hollywood Road, in respect of goods delivered.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendants.

Mr. Brooks pointed out that the Tai Kwong firm no longer existed and therefore could not be sued, but at the time of the contract the partnership had not been dissolved.

Mr. Russ contended that defendants were not in partnership but held the position of salesmen only.

Judgment with costs was given for the defendants.

WASH AMAH'S MONEY.

VOLUBLE OLD WOMAN IN COURT.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, an old Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export money from the Colony. It was stated that she had \$3,310 on her when searched by police officers at the Wing Lok Wharf on Tuesday.

The defendant informed His Worship that she had been a wash amah for 27 years, and the money represented all her savings, which she always carried about her person for fear that she might be robbed. She gave as a reason for being on the wharf that she went there to see a friend off, this statement being corroborated in evidence by her companion.

The female searcher, employed by the police, said that the defendant showed some reluctance before she would take out the money from her girdle.

Mr. L. D. Turner, appeared for the defendant, who persisted in interjecting remarks during the hearing of the case.

At length she was allowed to enter the witness box. His Worship remarking that she seemed very anxious to say something.

Replying to a question by His Worship, defendant denied that she had at any time heard of the regulations restricting the export of money from the Colony.

His Worship said he was satisfied that the defendant was attempting to export money but reserved his decision until to-day. Defendant was remanded.

LOCAL COMPANY FINED.

NOT CAREFUL ENOUGH ABOUT MOSQUITOES.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. A. D. Forrest, the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company were the defendants in a summons brought against them for allowing mosquitoes to breed in pools of water within the new Exchange Building in Des Voeux Road, Central.

It was stated that pools of water had been formed in depressions in the concrete floors of the building and the conditions were favourable for the breeding of mosquitoes.

His Worship held that the Company were responsible in the matter, and he viewed the offence as serious, in view of the frequent occurrence of deaths from malaria.

A fine of \$40 was imposed.

STONES THROWN AT BUS.

PORTUGUESE BOY FINED.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Edward Xavier, a ten year old Portuguese boy, was charged with having thrown stones at a bus and with damaging one of the glass panes. A bus conductor stated in evidence that on Monday night about 9 p.m., whilst he was travelling along Nathan Road, a stone was thrown, and it broke a glass pane. He alighted and caught the boy who was standing under the verandah of Cambay Buildings.

A bus driver of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, corroborated, and said that there was a crowd of boys near. The boy denied the charge, and an amah who was with him at the time, gave corroborative evidence.

His Worship characterised the matter as a youthful prank, and ordered the boy to pay \$1.50 compensation, and a fine of \$5, and were the fine unpaid, a whipping would be carried out.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

WREATH LAID ON CENOTAPH.

As already announced in the *Daily Press*, the Navy League, owing to the conditions prevailing locally, decided not to organise a sale of flags, and for the same reason the usual concert was not held.

At 12 noon yesterday, members of the committee of the Navy League congregated at the Cenotaph. There were present the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (President), Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Mr. B. Wylie, Lieut.-Commander S. C. Ingham, Mr. E. F. Aucott, Mr. A. S. Exell, Mr. L. M. Whyte and Mr. F. A. Perry.

A beautiful wreath was laid on the Cenotaph by the President.

The wreath which bore the card of the Navy League was inscribed as follows: "In Memoriam, 21st October, 1921." It was large and very artistically designed—circled with white flowers and trimmed with ferns. In the centre an anchor had been designed, with a crown above.

A similar ceremony took place at the Wanchai Memorial later.

THE TRADE LOAN.

Yesterday was the closing day for applications in connection with the Trade Loan. There were a large number of applications, and these will now be considered by the Advisory Committee. This committee comprises the following:

The Colonial Treasurer.
The Chief Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation, Ltd.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, and Mr. R. Shewan.

ANOTHER COAL CHARGE.

TEN CHINESE AT YAUMATEI.

The master of a cargo junk and nine other Chinese, four of whom were members of the crew of the cargo boat, and the others members of the crew of the steam launch *On Fat* were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, yesterday with misappropriation of coal.

Mr. J. M. Remedios defended the crew of the junk, whilst Mr. F. E. Nash represented the other defendants.

Sub-Inspector Andrew stated that the junk and launch were alongside each other at Yaumatei on Monday. When searched the coal was found on the junk.

All the defendants were remanded until to-morrow the first defendant on bail of \$2,500 and the remainder on \$50 bail each.

LOCAL SPORT.

LADIES' GOLF.

A competition was held on Tuesday, October 20th, at Fanling New Course, for a prize presented by Mrs. T. E. Pearce, and was won by Mrs. D. J. Lewis with a nett score of 82.

WATER POLO.

In the Water Polo League last evening, the V.E.C. "B" drew with the K.B.S.F.P.A. "B," each each side scoring once.

This evening H.M.S. *Hermes* oppose H.M.S. *Ambrose* and next Monday evening the K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" meet the East Surrey Regt., and the V.R.C. "A" play against the Hongkong Electric Co.

ITALIAN OPERA.

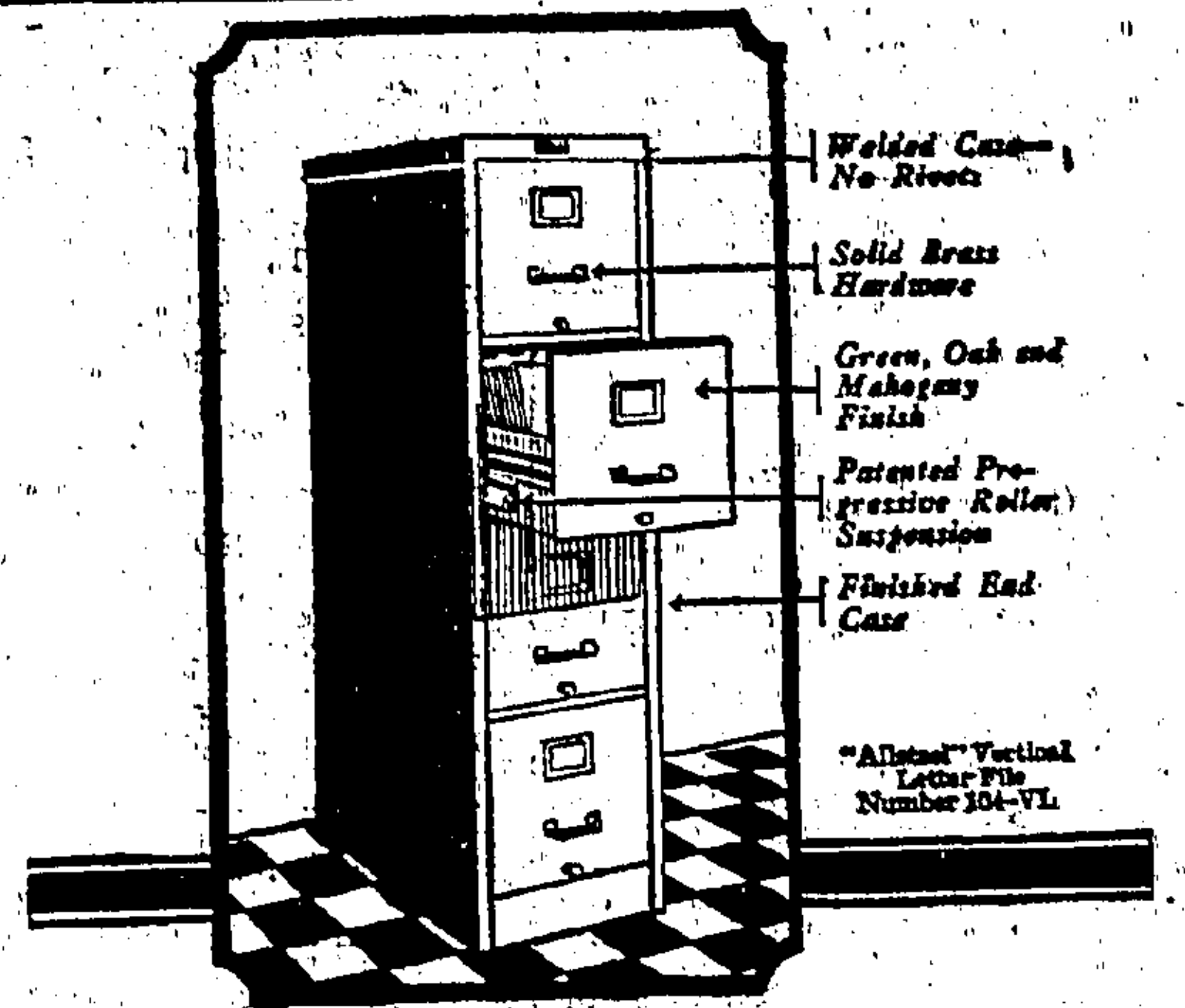
COMPANY TO VISIT HONGKONG.

As announced in our advertisement columns, Hongkong is to be favoured with a visit from a talented Italian Opera Company.

The company, who are presented by Gonzalez Bros., will make their appearance at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, October 31st. They will perform nightly, with the exception of Sunday, until Friday, November 6th.

Their programme should draw a crowded house on each occasion, including as it does the well known opera productions "Trovatore," to be given on the opening night, followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Rigoletto," "Butterfly," "Traviata" and "Lucia de Lammermoor."

Advance bookings at \$4, \$3, and \$2 may be made at Montre's.



Long Life Files That Stay New

Through every step of manufacture GF Allsteel files are built to outlast the most confident expectations.

After long years of service the appearance and ease of operation

remains unaffected. This proven quality is worth much to buyers of office equipment yet Allsteel files cost no more than other equipment. Come in or phone for further information.

GF Allsteel.
The Complete Line of Office Equipment

OFFICE EQUIPMENT DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

PHONE 4567.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

NOW ON.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

THE NEW "COLUMBIA" PORTABLE



FITTED WITH THE NEW NO. 7 SOUNDBOX
\$65.00

AT
ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A VERY DAINTY COLLECTION OF "THINGS
TO WEAR" FOR THE CHILDREN.

Woolies that are light and warm.
Coats that are stylish and practical.
Hats that are dainty and becoming.
Prices that are most reasonable.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THIS COLLECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

LADIES ARE REMINDED that ANNUAL Subscriptions of \$1.00 for the Year ending SEPTEMBER 30th, 1926, ARE NOW DUE.

These may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. S. B. U. ROSS, Kowloon, Kowloon, A. LANG, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2791]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

ENTRIES ARE INVITED for a "FIVE CLUB" COMPETITION to be held over the NEW COURSE, FANLING, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1925. Players will be divided into Teams of Five. Each Competitor being allowed One Club only.

Teams will be Drawn at FANLING on the Day of the Competition.

Entries may be sent to the Hon. Secretary up to OCTOBER 30th.

A. LANG, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2792]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING—

NOVEMBER, 7th 1925.

5th RACE—STANLEY PLATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Conditions of this Race should read as follows:—

For China Ponies, Grifons of this year. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races 5 lbs. penalty; of three or more races 10 lbs. penalty. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Subscription Office of this year allowed 5 lbs. Jockey allowance. [2793]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD., will be held at the Office of the Company, 33 and 35, Des Voeux Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Account for the Year ended 30th April, 1925, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, until FRIDAY, the 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, A. H. ROWE, Managing Director, Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2794]

G. B. GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS

current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £200,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 O'CLOCK A.M., on the 24th OCTOBER, 1925. The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBSON, Agent, His Majesty's Treasury Office, R.A.P.C., Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2795]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SICILIA"

Captain B. HARRISON, D.S.O., R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACLENNON, MACLENNON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1925. [2797]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATES

negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone C. 4600. SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road, [2254]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE Beg to Announce that Mr. BRIAN O. BLAKER, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, will act as our Representative in Hongkong as from THIS DATE.

THOMSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, 19th October, 1925. [2780]

NOTICE.

I Have Taken over the FIRE Agency of the LONDON ASSURANCE Co. from THIS DATE.

BRIAN O. BLAKER, Hongkong, 19th October, 1925. [2781]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

will be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1925, at 5.30 P.M., in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

By Order, H. GREENWOOD, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2778]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES AND ENTRY FORMS

for the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1925 (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB, and CADEWAT BAY STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1925. [2779]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1st Floor, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 24th OCTOBER, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary, Hongkong, 8th October, 1925. [2786]

FLATS WANTED.

WANTED ON A Three Years Lease, from 1st NOVEMBER Next, UNFURNISHED FLAT OR HOUSE, in Kowloon (European Quarter), or at Peak, or Mid-Levels, consisting of at least Four Rooms and (usual) Offices.

Apply in Writing to—The O.C., B.A.S.O., VICTORIA BARRACKS, Hongkong. [2785]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCHANTS BANK).

Apply to—BANQUE DE INDOCHINE, Chater Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES ON GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. World map. Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS IN ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., 2082

TO LET.

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor.

Apply to—UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., [2123]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 20th October.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Oct., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 20th October, 1925. [2797]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

A GYMKHANA will be held on the Polo Ground, commencing 3.30 P.M., on SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER (Weather permitting).

CAFE WISEMAN will supply Tea and Refreshments in the Members' Enclosure, and by kind permission of Capt. C. P. TALBOT, D.S.O., R.N., and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Hermes* will play.

PROGRAMME:

4 CHUKKA MATCH—The Club v. The Army V. C. RACE. LADIES NOMINATION RACE. POLO BALL RACE. MUSICAL CHAIRS. BALAKOVA MELEE.

Prizes have been donated and will be presented at the conclusion of the Gymkhana. Events are OPEN to all Members of the Club and of the Mounted Infantry.

Entry Lists showing Conditions of the Races are posted at the Club House, at the CADEWAT BAY STABLES and at the HONGKONG CLUB.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER. [2778]

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at YAUMATI in the DEPENDENCY OF KOWLOON and Colony of HONGKONG and known as

Section J of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1087, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 479, NATHAN ROAD, YAUMATI.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY THE 23rd DAY OF OCT., at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

at No. 88, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

BY THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING Co., Ltd., Auctioneers.

The Property consists of:—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUMATI in the DEPENDENCY OF KOWLOON and Colony of HONGKONG and registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section J of K.L.L. No. 1087 with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon known as No. 479, NATHAN ROAD, YAUMATI. The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of the Term of 75 years (Renewable for a further Term of 75 years) from 26th June, 1900, created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated 27th August, 1900, and made between His Late Majesty King EDWARD VII. of the one part and the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., of the other part. Annual Crown Rent: \$23,882. Area: 1,715 Square feet.

For further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or to

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING Co., Ltd., Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th October, 1925. [2786]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of New Kowloon Island Lot No. 26, Together with the Building thereon now known as No. 36, LAI CHI KOK ROAD.

AND

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO aforesaid and registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section D of New Kowloon Island Lot No. 226, Together with the Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 123 and 125, KI LUNG STREET.

IN TWO LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, at

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong

THURSDAY, the 26th DAY OF OCT., 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. E. HALL, BRITTON & CO., Mortgagee's Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road, or to

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong, Dated 15th October, 1925. [2786]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—Commodious Offices on 4th Floor, China Buildings, recently occupied by HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD., who have removed to Queen's Theatre. Please apply—Post Office Box 272. [129]

GOVERNMENT WANTED TO Three Little Boys

Telephone between 6 to 9 P.M. CENTRAL 3730. [130]

FOUND—GOLD WATCH at Repulse Bay.

Apply Giving description to Mrs. G. M. WOLFE, Repulse Bay Hotel. [131]

FOR SALE—PHANTOM BENT CARRIAGE,

together with a complete Nursery Outfit. Recently arrived from the Treasury Co. Co., Ltd. Reasonable Terms.—Apply Box No. 132, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [132]

INTIMATION

THE SPIRIT OF MELODY.

Melody may cheer or console

and inspire or soothe. It can

open the gates of either kindly

memory or happy hope. The

melody of music may do these

things as surely as they are

achieved by that melody of purity

and maturity known to the world

as.

DEWAR'S.

DEWAR'S.

"White Label" and

"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of

Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to

His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[50]

MARRIAGE.

BATHURST-HARRIS.—On September 16th, at All Saint's, Staplehurst, Kent, Mr. ARCHIBALD H. BATHURST, of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., son of Capt. and Mrs. H. BATHURST, "The Oaks," Staplehurst, Kent, to Doris Clara Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK HARRIS, "Heatherlea," High Wycombe. [2790]

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriage arranged between Mr. ANDREW NICOL and Miss ANNE S. FRASER will take place at the Peak Church at 2.45 p.m. on Thursday, November 5th. No invitations will be issued, but all friends will be welcomed at the Church and to a reception afterwards at 174, The Peak. [2793]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1925.

ROUNDING UP THE COMMUNISTS.

Ever since the Conservative Government came into power at home, the Home Secretary and other members of the Cabinet have declared from time to time that they were watching the Communists closely. Now, at length, they have taken action. Eight men have been arrested, six in London, and two more in Glasgow, on a charge of conspiring to incite sedition and mutiny. Mr. CAMPBELL was prosecuted upon the same charge last year, but the Labour Government decided not to proceed with the case. He is the editor of *The Workers' Weekly*, whose unobjectionable title covers open Bolshevik propaganda, and repeated attacks upon the English constitution and the organisation of society, together with observations upon the Royal Family, which are in the worst possible taste.

Mr. INKPIN, the Secretary of the Communists, is chiefly remarkable for his stirring manifestoes, urging the workers to rise against "the bloated capitalists."

in a class-war. Mr. HARRY POLLITT, whom Reuter describes as "the Party's principal orator," has achieved considerable notoriety since the coal dispute first arose, by touring the country, inciting the miners to refuse every concession, in order that they may coerce the Government into granting nationalisation. In several speeches delivered a short time ago, he openly threatened that the extremists would resort to force to achieve their ends. He boasted that the loyalty of the army had been tampered with, and suggested, as a consequence, that since the Government could not rely upon force to suppress the miners next year, the "battle" was already practically won. The two Glasgow leaders are not so celebrated as those arrested in London, but they belong to that extreme wing of the Communists, which recently floated a wild-cat scheme of capturing Glasgow, and holding it as a Soviet city.

This activity of the Government in rounding up these men is a reassuring sign. It indicates the determination of the Cabinet that the settlement of the coal question next year shall be a settlement based upon the true needs of the industry, and not a settlement dictated by a small, extremist minority, who have attempted to stampede the country's workers into "sectional" action. The country has survived a good many crises since the war, and it is not at all probable that it will submit tamely to terrorism from Moscow. As a member of the recent Conservative Council put it, "The present Government came into office with a mandate to suppress Bolshevism, and it has not done so." It is admitted that it has not done so yet, but (perhaps as a result of the Conference), it has now made a beginning. There is always danger in acting ahead of public opinion; and in allowing the Communists to come out into the open, and to tell the country of their own free will that they were doing their best to wreck it, the Government have perhaps shown the truest statesmanship. Even moderate Labour men cannot now do otherwise than approve of these arrests. "Give a dog enough rope, and it will hang itself" is a maxim which seems exactly to fit the position of the Communists in England at the present time.

We trust, however, that now the English Government have announced their determination to put down sedition, they will proceed to perform the task thoroughly. There are a great many more persons than the eight already arrested who are actively promoting the policy of the Soviet in England. Mr. Cook's recent campaign in the mine-fields and Mr. PURCELL's utterances, both in Parliament and outside, have not been without reprobation. Lastly, but not by any means least, we should like to see Mr. SAKLATVALA's activities curtailed by a period in gaol. The Home Secretary recently declared that he would prevent this individual from going to America to spread his disloyal doctrines if he could, but that he could see no way to do it. We imagine that if the public utterances of this Parliamentary nuisance were examined, more than sufficient evidence would be found to prevent him from going anywhere, except to Holloway, for a season.

The Hongkong A.D.C. is produced: "A Little Bit of Fluff" in December.

H.M.S. Weymouth, which a few days ago arrived from Home with the new crew for the *Carlisle*, is scheduled to leave here with the old crew next Monday.

The bridge over the Bowring Canal is being widened so as to permit two trams to pass, whilst there will also be a footpath on either side of the track.

Miss Pik Wen Ha, the noted Chinese actress, with her company arrived here on the s.s. *Sunning* on Tuesday. She gave her first performance at the Tai Ping Theatre last night.

The first regalia dance of the season under the auspices of the R.A.O.B. is to be held this evening at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre. The function has been arranged by the R.A.O.B. Entertainment Committee.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Carlisle* held their last dance of the Commission at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last night. The *Carlisle* jazz band provided the dance music and there was a good attendance.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Senior Colonial Chaplain, at present Home on furlough, has written a book on "Hongkong and China." Its publication is expected shortly and copies of it will be awaited in Hongkong with considerable interest.

The return of notifiable disease in the Colony for the week ended on October 17th shows 3 cases of diphtheria, 4 of enteric fever, 3 of which were fatal, and 1 case of cerebro-spinal fever. There was a nil return for the 24 hours ended on October 18th.

On the occasion of an official visit paid to the Chinese Admiral Lee Ching Hai on board the Chinese cruiser *Hai Yang* by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O.) the customary salute was fired yesterday morning.

Mr. F. Brown, of the Revenue Department, has recently been very successful in radio broadcasting on a small scale. The concerts principally consist of gramophone records. The broadcasting has been done from a small set erected in King's Terrace, Kowloon.

According to a police report yesterday the car which figured in a collision with a motor truck on the Praya East on Tuesday was owned by Mr. B. W. Bradbury of the Dairy Farm. The official report also stated that the truck fell on a sampan and capsized it, injuring a boy in both legs.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Luard from the Colony, Mrs. Russell Brown has kindly consented to open the fête organised by the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League which will be held at Government House grounds on Saturday, 24th. The Governor is expected to be present.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Keung So, Leung Fuk Mui and Chan Shing, mistresses of fishing boats, were each fined \$3, with three days' hard labour in default, for unlawfully using drags, grapplings or other means in the man-of-war anchorage on the previous day.

The marriage of Mr. A. H. Bathurst, A.I.N.A., F.R.Met.Soc., of the China Navigation Company, Ltd., son of Capt. and Mrs. H. Bathurst, and Miss Doris Clara Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris, of "Heatherlea," High Wycombe, took place, by special licence, at All Saint's Church, Staplehurst, Kent, on September 16th.

Mr. G. G. Thomson of the Hongkong Electric Company has reported to the police that whilst he was driving a car from Des Voeux Road to Queen's Road on Monday, he knocked down a coolie, who on hearing the horn sounded jumped into the middle of the road. The man's injury was slight. A table which he was carrying was slightly damaged.

On Tuesday, His Excellency the Governor,

CABLES

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]GREECE AND BULGARIA.
TENSION CAUSED BY BORDER SHOOTING.

LONDON, October 21st.
Coincidentally with a report from Sofia announcing the signature of the Turco-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and arbitration a message from Athens reports a Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident, namely Bulgarian regulars attacking a Greek outpost at Belles and shooting a sentry and a captain dead.

It says that subsequently the Bulgars hoisted a white flag and explained that the firing was due to a misunderstanding. The Greek Government, however, despite the Bulgarian expressions of regret and explanations, are determined to throw full light on the incident and have ordered Greek forces to advance and occupy certain points whence it will be possible to ascertain the strength of the Bulgarian force.

According to the Athens telegram the Government have decided to order Greek troops to advance into Bulgaria and occupy the town of Petrich, the headquarters of the Macedonian Bulgarian committee with the object of enforcing the Greek demands for satisfaction for the violation of Greek territory, the punishment of those responsible, and compensation for the relatives of the soldiers killed.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

ATHENS, October 21st.
A report confirms the statement that Greek detachments have been ordered to advance to Bulgarian territory and occupy Petrich, and says that if the Greek demands are not promptly met, probably an ultimatum will be addressed to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Government proposes the formation of a mixed commission of Greek and Bulgarian officers to investigate the incident on the spot.

NEW CRUISER.

H.M.S. "EMERALD" COMMISSIONED.

LONDON, October 21st.
The new cruiser *Emerald* has been commissioned at Chatham and will carry out a series of trials before hoisting her pennant for service on the East India station.

The *Emerald* is a sister cruiser to the *Enterprise* now being completed at Devonport. They are the only vessels of their type able to steam 33 knots an hour.

POLISH FINANCE.

SUCCESSFUL DEAL WITH U.S. GROUP.

WARSAW, October 21st.
The manager of the Polish National Economy Bank has returned to Warsaw after successful preliminary negotiations with representatives of an American financial group in Vienna for a loan of \$100,000,000 to be guaranteed by a spirits monopoly and salt revenues.

OBITUARY.

LORD RIBBLESDALE.

LONDON, October 21st.
The death is announced of Lord Ribblesdale.

(Thomas Lister, fourth Baron Ribblesdale, was known as "the most picturesque Peer" in the Kingdom, was born at Fontainebleau on October 29th, 1854, and was thus within a few days of reaching the age of 71 when he died. He was twice married, his first wife, whom he married in 1877, being Miss Charlotte Monckton Tennant, who presented him with three daughters, and died in 1911. Lord Ribblesdale's second marriage in 1910 to the widow of the late Col. J. J. Astor created wide comment at the time. He was a well-known figure in Society, and adopted a distinctly individual type of dress, being particularly addicted to silk hats with a broad crown, long frock overcoats which fitted closely at the waist, and big stock-ties. His fine presence and courtly address, combined with his invariably meticulous though original attire, made him an outstanding personality in any company. He leaves no heir, and his death marks the passing of a patrician of the old régime, in which courtesies and attention to the small details which make for amiability in social life were held at a higher value than in the present day.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOCARNO AFTERMATH.
GERMAN DISTRUST OF FRANCE.

BERLIN, October 20th.
France's "one-sided support" of her Eastern allies against Germany in the event of conflict is feared by a section of the German Press commenting on the publication of the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czech treaties.

The *Forerunner* says that the equilibrium of the Locarno Treaty is thus considerably disturbed, for France assumes greater obligations towards Poland and Czechoslovakia than towards Germany. The *Volksrechtler* declares that distrust of the French supplementary treaties is fully justified.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

COOLIDGE HAS A SAY.

WASHINGTON, October 20th.
The hope that the Locarno Pact would expedite the Limitation of Armaments Conference in Europe was expressed by President Coolidge, who, while expressing the opinion that the United States would be unable greatly to reduce her land forces, was more optimistic as regards a further Limitation of Naval Armaments Conference in the United States. He emphasises the importance of the Locarno Pact, which was drawn up by statesmen mindful of political considerations, and is therefore a step in advance of the Dawes plan. Meanwhile President Coolidge is willing for the Washington Government to do its utmost to help the European situation, presumably in effecting an agreement regarding land forces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GUN PLANT SCRAPPED.

COLOGNE, October 20th.
A great step has been taken towards the Allies' disarmament requirements. The demolition has begun of Krupp's gun-making machinery at Essen which the Inter-Allied Control Commission has vainly demanded for the past five years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTEN COMES BACK.

LONDON, October 20th.
Mr. Baldwin and the whole Cabinet welcomed Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Victoria Station on his return from Locarno. H.M. the King was represented by Lord Cromer. The French and German Ambassadors and many diplomats were present.

S.S. "STOCKWELL."

SUNK IN ORDER TO PUT OUT FIRE.

LONDON, October 20th.
A message from Oran states that the British steamer *Stockwell* from Calcutta to New York with a valuable cargo, including rubber, has sunk in 54 fathoms owing to a fire in the cargo which could not be extinguished otherwise.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, October 21st.
A message from Oran states that the fire on the steamer *Stockwell* is now under control.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

"REDS" TO BE DEPORTED.

SEQUEL TO GLASGOW RAID.

LONDON, October 20th.
Nine aliens detained after a secret raid at Glasgow by Scotland Yard detectives last night included a local Communist and two women. They were conveyed to London, it is reported, for deportation.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PACKED OFF BACK TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 21st.
The nine aliens arrested at Clydebank comprise two families, who will be placed on board a Russian steamer in London to sail to Russia to-day. In the meantime they are being guarded by Scotland Yard officials.

"RED" SET FREE.

PARIS, October 21st.
M. Doriot, the Communist, has been released.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.
FRENCH TROOPS FALL BACK.

MADRID, October 20th.
The newspapers print a report from Melilla that French forces, commanded by General Boichut, who are holding positions at Souk-el-Atlas and Sidi Ali Boukoba, have fallen back on Souk-el-Atman in accordance with instructions.

Large enemy bodies vigorously attacked the French troops, whose withdrawal was covered by the advance of a Franco-Spanish column under Colonel Dolla. The abandoned positions were dismantled and all material removed.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LATEST CABLES.

ABD EL KRIM'S PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, October 21st.
French reports confirm that the French withdrawal mentioned earlier is ascribed to the difficulty of bringing up supplies now that the rains have begun, and add that Abd el Krim has quickly made capital out of the retirement and intensified his propaganda among the neighbouring tribesmen.

A message from Fez speaks of successful French operations at other points, two columns advancing on the Western front with the object of enveloping the Biban massif and punishing the troublesome Werriagel tribe. The French have occupied the crater on the centre front after fighting and marching for twelve hours in the most difficult country.

M. CHICHERIN.

WANTS AN INTERVIEW WITH M. BRIAND.

PARIS, October 21st.
The *Petit Parisien* states that M. Chicherin has sent a message to M. Briand from Berlin asking for an interview.

M. Briand has replied that as France has recognised the Soviet there could be no objection to M. Chicherin's visit.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLASH IN DAMASCUS.

HAS SPEEDY ENDING.

BEIRUT, October 20th.
Disaffected natives and bands of insurgent Druses have established themselves in the Southern suburbs of Damascus and barricaded the bazaar. They have set fire to several shops and houses, but the French hold the public buildings and barracks against which the insurgents have directed rifle fire.

The French artillery is bombarding the insurgents.

It is now learned that the rising in Damascus has ended. The local notables have agreed to pay a large fine and surrender several thousand rifles.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SENATOR FOR INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 21st.
The Governor has appointed Mr. Arthur Robinson, a Republican Senator, to succeed the late Mr. Samuel Ralston as Senator for Indiana.

"SHENANDOAH" ECHO.

COURT MARTIAL FOR AMERICAN COLONEL.

WASHINGTON, October 20th.
A Court Martial has been convened for October 28th for the trial of Colonel Mitchell on a charge of violating service regulations.

The Court Martial will consider his statements that the loss of the *Shenandoah* was the result of almost treasonable and criminal conduct on the part of the War and Navy Departments.

VATICAN'S FINANCES.

REPORTED TO BE NEGOTIATING A LOAN.

NEW YORK, October 20th.
Interest has been aroused in Wall Street by reports from Rome that the Vatican is negotiating a loan of \$1,500,000 here. The bankers neither confirm nor deny the rumour.

NEW YORK BOXING RULES.

NEW YORK, October 20th.
The State Athletic Commissioner has instructed referees that a boxer falling out of the ring and who is assisted back must lose the decision, also that the rule must be enforced that when a man is down, his opponent must retire to a neutral corner before the count is begun.

THE WAR SCARE IN THE NORTH.

THREE OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES INVOLVED.

HOW FOREIGN INTERESTS MAY BE AFFECTED.

The news that Marshal Wu Pei Fu has entered into some sort of alliance with the Christian General Feng Yu Hsiang, and has definitely challenged the supremacy of the Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso Lin, has caused considerable surprise. The one thing that appeared impossible in Chinese politics was that Wu Pei Fu should ever again co-operate with his former betrayer—Feng. There have been rumours of war for some weeks past. A clash at one time or other between Chang Tso Lin and Feng Yu Hsiang seemed inevitable, but it was always thought that in such case Wu Pei Fu would either remain neutral and await developments or ally himself with Chang Tso Lin. The prize for which the rival militarists are striving is the complete domination of Peking and there is little doubt that if the war develops to any considerable extent the prospects of the Tariff Conference will be seriously jeopardised. The Christian General draws a large measure of his support from the Bolsheviks and his policy is decidedly "anti-foreign." If he should emerge victorious, therefore, there is probably further trouble ahead. In the circumstances, the following summing-up of the position held by the rival leaders, written some time since by a well-known foreign resident in the North, for the *North-China Daily News* is of particular value. It will enable readers to understand something of the forces now being pitted against each other.

CHANG TSO LIN'S HUGE SPHERE.

Chang Tso Lin is inordinately ambitious. Rising from humble beginnings at a time when Hsu Hsih Chang was Viceroy of Manchuria and Tang Shao Yi was Governor of Fengtien, he has become a master of so much of China that he directly controls from the north-eastern frontier to Shanghai, the richest, most populous, most productive and politically most important areas of the country.

Chang Tso Lin achieved his power by war and money. His administration of Manchuria has been remarkable and has won him acclaim throughout the country. That some, if not much, of the credit for his success in Manchuria is due to the capable management of the South Manchurian Railway, is admitted, but even that fact does not lessen his abilities. He has gathered about him a group of capable men from many provinces, and has allied himself with the old Chingtung clique, which, no matter how badly it erred with regard to Yuan Shih Kai, is a party of able administrators.

In such a situation Chang Tso Lin feels that he is master of the whole of North China and that Feng Yu Hsiang and the Kuomintang are impotent impediments which might easily be brushed aside.

Chang Tso Lin's past, however, has been so definitely identified with Japanese interests that his future must be associated with the idea of the closest co-operation, political and economic, between China and Japan.

FENG YU HSIANG'S UNPOPULARITY.

Feng Yu Hsiang may be described as the most disliked man in China. Nobody trusts him; nobody wants him. Nevertheless, at this particular moment, Feng Yu Hsiang is one of the two most powerful men in the country and in the minds of some, the peer of Chang Tso Lin, in actual possession, not of territory, but of political prestige. He controls the Peking Government. He is moulding for himself a kingdom in Mongolia. He has the open and effective support of Soviet Russia which plans not only to provide him with money and arms, but with men, the Chinese, Buriat and Mongol veterans of almost a decade of warfare in a European army. His rear is guarded by a friendly ally. He has no "face" to maintain and no settlement to make with a local constituency, therefore all things are possible for him. He is firm in his own belief, an almost fanatical belief, that he alone can save China from the dangers of anarchy. He is anti-Japanese, anti-British, a Christian and believes in Bolshevik revolutionary tactics. In a word, he has picked up western efficiency and applied it to Chinese politics. He has money—more than any other official or politician in China. How he got his money is no secret, and would not pass Puritanical investigation. But he has it and spends scientifically. There is no "squeeze" in Feng's Kuomintang.

He has gathered about him a powerful and effective group of young men, including Dr. Sun's more capable assistants. These men believe in "new" tactics and understand how to use them. These men will use the "new" tactics as ruthlessly on the Chinese as Lenin

used them on the Russians. They believe in unification by force but by ruthless force. They believe in achieving unification by any and all means. But it is not unification to win face with the foreigners at a Special Tariff Conference; it is unification for the purpose of dictating terms to the foreigners. Feng's own men speak of his movement as part of a national renaissance. When Feng Yu Hsiang betrayed Wu Pei Fu, the *North-China Daily News* and the present writer denounced him in no uncertain terms, for his indecent conduct had the effect of breeding disloyalty throughout the army, a disease from which China is still suffering. At this moment, however, Feng Yu Hsiang has to be appraised not as an individual but as a movement which is evident in labour troubles, student strikes, etc., throughout the country. The contest for power between himself and Chang Tso Lin may be indecisive or it may result in a victory for the Manchurian. But should it result in a victory for Feng Yu Hsiang, there will be serious changes in China, the first of which will be a dictatorship with Feng at its head.

Should Feng Yu Hsiang come to power, it will be necessary for the foreigners to watch their steps. Because Feng Yu Hsiang is an avowed Christian it has often been suggested, particularly by missionaries, that he is pro-foreign. No summary of his international orientation could be more inaccurate. Feng Yu Hsiang has developed with his Christianity a strong sense of nationalism which apparently is associated with all "reformationist" Christians in China. To Feng Yu Hsiang the Special Tariff Conference would be inadequate; he would require a conference which would effect a total revision of all the treaties between China and foreign Powers and although it is almost certain that he could not remain in power long enough to stabilize conditions in China sufficient to achieve this purpose, his programme would undoubtedly prove particularly annoying to foreigners living in China.

WU PEI FU.

When the above review of the position was written, it was believed that Wu Pei Fu would remain in alliance with Chang Tso Lin. His great object in life was supposed to be vengeance on Tuan Chi Jui, the present Chief Executive in Peking and General Feng Yu Hsiang, and his alliance with Chang Tso Lin was attributed to his belief that Chang would ultimately succeed in defeating Feng. Now the position has changed and if the cable reports are accurate Wu Pei Fu is directly associating with his former avowed enemy. Wu Pei Fu is a curious paradox in the Republican history of China. Defeated and exiled, without money or arms, he could still make his influence felt. It is estimated by his followers that, adequately financed, he can at any moment head an army of 70,000 men.

The question as to the future of Wu Pei Fu leads to another question from a Chinese politician who said that now it is not a question of belief but that it is a question of bread. Wu Pei Fu's organization cannot be limited to western and south-western China because there is no room there for the militarists who have proved their loyalty to him. For them, places will have to be made in central China.

NORTHERN SITUATION.

WU PEI FU GOES TO HANKOW.

SHANGHAI, October 21st.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu left Yochow for Hankow yesterday with two warships. The Governor of Hupei, Hsiao Yao Nan, has driven out the Anfu staff of the Hanyang Arsenal and installed Wu Pei Fu's. Chinese reports state that Bei Pao Shan, a prominent Wu Pei Fuite in the 1924 warfare, whose division was subsequently incorporated with the Fengtienites from Haichow and Kiangsu will join Sun Chuan Fang at Nanking, where Sun arrived yesterday.

Travellers report that all ports on the Lower Yangtze have declared in favour of Wu Pei Fu.

SHANGHAI ENQUIRY.

CHINESE SERGEANT GIVES EVIDENCE.

SHANGHAI, October 21st.

At the Judicial Enquiry to-day a Chinese police sergeant gave evidence of the scenes in the charge room of the Louza Police Station before the shooting, when crowds followed the groups of arrested people into the charge room and were ejected.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

The Chief Intelligence Officer of the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Police gave evidence mainly in connection with those disturbances and strikes with which the police had proof that students and Communist agitators had a direct connection.

THE ARTILLERY MEMORIAL.

CRITICISM OF HYDE PARK SCULPTURE.

Criticism of the remarkable Royal Artillery memorial at Hyde Park Corner, which was to be unveiled by the Duke of Connaught on October 18th, shows how completely an artist can be misunderstood, writes a special correspondent of the *Daily News*.

The whole idea of the sculptor, Mr. C. S. Jagger, was to tell the truth about war, to reveal something of its ugliness, to suggest what the men went through, and to express that sense of helplessness and horror which is felt by everyone who has known war at close quarters.

For attempting to do what no other designer of war memorials has done—to tell the truth—Mr. Jagger is now being charged with having produced a "brutal," "horrible," and "diabolical" memorial. His work is also attacked on the ground that it is likely to inflame the war spirit. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Jagger, unlike the designers of most of the "pretty" war memorials scattered about Europe, knows something about war. He was wounded three times. The artillery officers who selected Mr. Jagger as the sculptor best able to express their point of view, also know something of the realities of war.

Hence the realism of the memorial. From the first, Mr. Jagger made it clear that he would not produce anything conventional, inane, or meaningless. In his insistence on the need for truth and realism he was heartily supported by the responsible military authorities.

Critics complain of the ugliness of the memorial, but it was not intended to be beautiful. War is not beautiful.

The gun was intended to dominate the whole memorial just as it dominated the whole war. "It was a war of machines," said Mr. Jagger. "The men were gun fodder."

So the men, muddled, exhausted, dying and dead, are shown at the base under the shadow of the gun. They are drawn to scale. The squat, ugly howitzer dwarfs them as it dwarfed them in the war.

You will find no conventional, immaculate figure of a soldier standing quietly at ease; as he stands on a war memorial. Instead, you will find the real thing—a team of horses struggling to pull a gun out of the mud, with a dead driver reeling on the back of one of the terrified animals. You will find, too, the figure of a dead runner lying on the ground with his face covered by his great coat.

It is ironic that the producer of what is essentially an argument for peace, carved out of stone, should be charged with inflaming the spirit of war.

FOUND DEAD ON SNOWDON.

The well-known climber, Mr. Herbert Carr, co-editor of the book "The Mountaineering Club," and Mr. Stanley van Noorden, ex-president of the Cambridge University Mountaineering Club and the son of an ex-director of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, had been missing on Snowdon for some days. There were afterwards found after exhaustive searches. Mr. van Noorden was dead, and Mr. Carr was seriously injured. They were still roped together. Both started one morning to ascend the hitherto unclimbed side of Snowdon.

SOME PAGES OF HISTORY. HOW ENGLAND HAS BEEN GOVERNED.

(BY A.A.R.)

Comparisons are proverbially odious, and practically popular. Sir Almeric Fitzroy, having been at Balliol and taken a first in history, is a much better educated man than his penultimate predecessor. Both are descended from Whig dukes, and one cannot help asking, Why is history always written by Whigs?

It is of course essential that the Clerk of the Privy Council should be a gentleman, because his relations with the Sovereign and the Lord President of the Council are intimate and confidential. He is a liaison officer between the ceremonial and executive parts of the Constitution; and though the size of the Council called Privy, which has some 200 members, has necessarily deprived it of power, there are always some dozen of its number who know everything that is to be known about Kings and Cabinets. His two volumes of comment on the history of the last thirty years are of absorbing interest for those who follow politics. They are well written, containing passages of feeling, sometimes passing into eloquence. There are many good stories which the papers have long ago picked out.

THE REAL INDISCRETION.

Of betrayals of confidence and indiscreet observations on the great ones of the earth, dead and living, I find none, at least none as bad as Cabinet Ministers and one great lady have lately been pouring into the public ear. But to be sure these two closely-packed volumes are a very serious indiscretion, none the less grave because it is doubtful whether the author has written for our amendment or our amusement.

On almost every page Sir Almeric Fitzroy reveals the fact that since the death of Lord Salisbury the Government of England has been conducted with a levity, a personal rancour, a recklessness, and an absence of all principle, save that of party success, that not only outrage decency, but stagger credulity. Such a revelation of carelessness and extravagance should never have been made to the general public, for whom it is dangerous knowledge.

Centuries are arbitrary divisions, coinciding roughly with the life of three generations. It is remarkable that the deaths of Mr. Gladstone, Queen Victoria and Lord Salisbury, all occurring between 1898 and 1900, should so definitely and perceptibly have closed a social and political chapter in our national life.

DECLINE OF GOVERNMENT.

So long as Lord Salisbury lived the nineteenth century tradition of seriousness and discipline in politics, particularly in the Tory Party, was maintained. But the death of that great statesman seemed to release Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from all restraint, and immediately he began his struggle with Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire for the control of the Unionist Party.

Sir Almeric, with a personal admiration of Mr. Balfour and an earnest desire to be fair to Mr. Chamberlain, strains his courtly vocabulary to its limit to conceal his contempt for the weakness and sophistry of the Tory leader and his anger at the unscrupulous discipline of the Radical demagogue. Mr. Balfour began as a Free Trader, then announced that he had no settled convictions either way, and finally was driven into declaring that Tariff Reform was the first plank in the constructive platform of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Balfour paid a visit to Fisher Place, and upon being asked by his hostess, Lady Helen Vincent (as she was then), whether he would take tea or coffee, replied that he didn't care which. "Oh, I see, you have no settled convictions on the point." The random shaft, drawn by the philosopher, and Sir Almeric tells us that Mr. Balfour was visibly "nettled."

Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain had taken the trouble to study the basic facts and arguments about free imports and tariffs. All Mr. Balfour cared about was to "keep the party together" under his own leadership; all that Mr. Chamberlain cared about was to use tariff reform as a weapon to make himself leader, and, as he thought, Prime Minister after the coming election. But great parties are not kept together by "the gossamer web," as the author calls it, of "socratic subtlety, nor are they to be bludgeoned into following the flag of a political corsair. The odd thing is that when the outside world could see that the Tory Party was heading straight for destruction, Taper Hood, better known as the Pink 'Un, and Tadpole Hughes, the helpless agent at the Central Office, assured their chiefs and the Carlton Club that the Radicals couldn't even form a Government!

Such a bonafide incompetence met the punishment it deserved. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed, in December, 1905, the strongest Government, as regards individual capacity, of modern times, and by the folly of the Unionist leaders and the accident of war, one of the longest lived. The new Prime Minister had been trained under Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt, and for two years the gravity and decorum of public life were kept up.

With the Premiership of Mr. Asquith the reign of laxity began. Then was the hour when one of the Rothschilds addressed Mr. Balfour as Arthur at the Tuft, and Tory and Radical leaders played bridge together, the game of love and order was up. The phrase which Bismarck applied to Salisbury, "a lath

(Continued on next Column).

A MONITOR FROM SUMATRA. GIANT LIZARD AT THE LONDON ZOO.

The arrival at the Zoo, which it has been placed in the Tortoise House, of a very large Varanus lizard from Sumatra, is a reminder that the age of reptiles is not quite over. There are still left, chiefly in the tropics, members of each of the four groups which, although far short of their extinct ancestors, are entitled to be called "giants."

The Varanus or Monitor lizard of tropical Asia is the largest of living lizards, and the example which has now reached the Gardens is between 8 ft. and 7 feet in length from the tip of its snout to the end of the whiplike tail. It is able to protrude a long forked tongue, black for the greater part of its extent of 15 in., and fleshy at the base. The Varanus lizard inhabits warm swamps, but also climbs trees, and has even the reputation of eating the flesh of denizens who have been subjected to the practice of tree burial. Certainly it is omnivorous in diet, eating any kind of small mammal reptile or bird which it is able to capture, taking eggs from nests, feeding on large grubs and caterpillars, and any sort of carrion.

It uses its claws and tail as weapons, but can also bite severely. When annoyed it makes threatening open-mouthed demonstrations, as if it were going to attack, or with its mouth closed, emits a kind of snorting, deep-pitched hiss. Although it is not poisonous, it is feared and feared by the natives.

Painted to look like iron, was far more applicable to Mr. Asquith. The heavy features, and Johnsonian diction, masked a vacillating weakness, which was due either to laziness or timidity. He could not, or would not, control the recklessness of Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd George. That he was thrown upon the pavement by the latter in 1918 served him right for making Mr. George Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1905. He suffered the indignity of the 1909 Budget, and went to the country on it, though none knew better than the Prime Minister that its main features were Socialist quackeries, which would have to be abandoned, as they were.

MR. REDMOND'S BARGAIN.

Side by side with the financial mess proceeded the bargaining with Mr. John Redmond over Home Rule and the House of Lords, one of the most sordid and infamous transactions in history. The so-called Nationalists knew that as long as the House of Lords retained its constitutional powers no Home Rule Bill could pass. They also knew that their 80 votes could turn out the Government. A bargain was accordingly struck between Mr. Redmond and the Prime Minister, by which the Nationalist votes were bought by the Parliament Act. Even when they had, by means which we shall never know until Lord Oxford and the King are dead, the hands of the House of Lords, the Government found that they had forgotten Ulster, and began shilly-shallying, not knowing, like Macbeth, whether to go back or forward.

General Seely, a Tory deserter, thought of the Army, but found the officers wouldn't march. Mr. Churchill, another Tory deserter, sent a wireless order to the Navy, which he almost immediately revoked. Never a word did anybody hear about the consequences to poor England or Scotland.

On this wretched scene of personal snubbing and national politics descended Armageddon. Even then personal rivalry and indecision continued. Lord Morley, discussing Cabinets with the Clerk of the Privy Council in 1912, said: "One hears this or that criticised on public grounds, when one knows that it is merely the expression of A's dislike of B."

The only member of the Government who worked seriously at his job, and to whose brains and courage the country owed the landing of the Expeditionary Force, was Lord Haldane. Yet he was discarded on the formation of the first Coalition in May 1915, owing to the jealousy of some of his colleagues, and the fear of the rabble, who mobbed him and broke his windows. Revenge is a dish which is best eaten cold, and eight years later Lord Haldane was again on the Woolsack when Mr. Asquith was rejected by Paisley.

On the expulsion of the Lord Chancellor the Prime Minister surpassed himself in casualness. Being away from town, he sent a wireless message to the King substituting Lord Buckmaster's name for the Great Seal. Mr. Fanny Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone sending a wireless message to Queen Victoria that somebody should be appointed Lord Chancellor!

THE CHAOS OF PEACE.

From 1918 to 1923 Mr. Lloyd George was dictator. Though in the summer of 1918 the Prime Minister knew that the duration of the war was an affair of months, and though he was repeatedly warned by the Home Office, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Labour that the demobilisation of five million men would require the most elaborate preparations and precautions, nothing whatever was done to meet the emergency. It was only when threatening crowds began to march from the East End on the Ministry of Labour in Whitehall that the public mind began to fly. Then it was discovered that nobody knew what to do except to bribe somebody to go away or stay where he was.

On January 8th, 1919, there is this entry in the Clerk of the Council's diary: "I telephone that all hope of a Council this week must be abandoned. He found a most chaotic condition prevailing at No. 10. I asked him whether, with his knowledge of Downing-street, he was surprised, at which he laughed." And so ends my

ON EDINBURGH. DREAM PICTURES OF PAST DAYS.

A while ago I dreamed! I always do in Edinburgh. In no other place do pictures of past days crowd so thickly before my eyes—scenes tragic, humorous, or merely quaint. I think I like these latter best of all.

Princes-street is the handsomest street in Europe; it has fine shops before which visitors like to linger, and hosts of other attractions; but while High-street, Edinburgh, stands even Princes-street must take second place in my affections.

I stand before Mercat Cross, and think of the stir I, a stranger, should have caused even one hundred and fifty years ago. The cadies lounging round the cross would have become alert to find out my name, quality, and business, for they required an intimate knowledge of the affairs of all dwellers within the city, temporary or permanent, to carry out their duties efficiently. You merely had to say to a member of the Society of Cadies, "Do this," and he did it—for a reasonable consideration. The cadies covered a wider field than our messenger boys. No employment—even the darker shades—came amiss to them. Each member of this close fraternity was a walking directory, which was helpful in a city of "skyscrapers," each housing a multitude of souls. Some of the houses, or "lands" as they were called, had a dozen or more storeys; each storey was called a "house." The "quality" lived on the fifth or sixth floor. Scotsmen visiting London were unable to understand why the top floors in lodging-houses were always the cheapest. In spite of this—not, as some unkind people might suggest, because of it—they took the sixth floor, thinking it beneath their dignity to descend to the first, which in Edinburgh was appropriated to the artisan class.

The tall stone "lands" must have had a very odd appearance. In many cases each storey from top to bottom was chequered with representations in vivid colours of the goods to be obtained within. A writer in 1775, describing Edinburgh High-street, says, "You would laugh to see a black quartered periwig of a professor, with a Cheshire cheese and a rich skin of butter displayed in black greenness under stays, petticoats, and child-bed linen."

By the year just mentioned Edinburgh had got rid of most of its medieval disfigurement of sanitation, but an experienced inhabitant before entering any of the narrow wynds or closes that run off High-street would have out at the top of his voice, "Houd your hand!" to prevent his wig and clothing being moistened into flaccidity, as Johnson wrote, by the suds of some bare-armed washerwoman on the eighth floor.

One need be under no anxiety in Edinburgh nowadays about securing accommodation in most comfortable and up-to-date hotels, but it was different in the days when Scott was a boy. Then the best inn to be found had only one large room, in which all the passengers by the stage coach from London had to sleep together. If you didn't like it you must seek private lodgings. You would probably put up with it for one night, dreading the road a fortnight, nay, longer, if, being a younger son and not affluent, you had travelled by the wagon, and bequeathed the time by playing forfeits in the straw.

We must pass hurriedly over the memories of "the historic mile," which runs from Holyrood Palace to the Castle, memories of the days of Mary Stuart and John Knox, when the Sabbath ended at 3 p.m. on Sunday, at which hour throngs of people bearing clubs and little balls of whitened leather stuffed with feathers might be seen wending their way to play at golf, little thinking that one day their national game would conquer the world as no other has done. Intent on beginning their game they would scarcely pause to glance at the placard affixed to the door of the Tolbooth, accusing Bothwell, Chambers, and "Black" John Spence as perpetrators of the murder of Darnley. Or at the one beneath naming Joseph Rizzio and two other foreigners as inferior actors in the crime. Many years were to pass before Scottish public opinion came to be influenced by newspapers rather than by placards.

The "Post-master general of the Kingdom of Scotland" was about the earliest newspaper vendor in Edinburgh. We find him on "the ninth day of December, 1700," obliquing himself to send to Mr. Archibald Dunbar, of Thunderton, ane Flying Post and ane Edinburgh Gazette twice a week until Candlemass," in witness whereof, he "subscribed" his hand.

To return to golf for a moment, the first international match of which we have any record was a foursome played on the Links of Leith (now part of Edinburgh) between two Englishmen and the Duke of York (afterwards our James II.) partnered by the best golfer to be found in Scotland, John Paterson, a shoemaker. The match was the outcome of a debate as to whether golf was a game peculiar to Scotland or to England. The Scots were victorious, and Paterson, with his share of the stakes, built himself a house in Canongate, which became known as the "Golfer's Land."

These are a few of the things that come into my mind in traversing Edinburgh High-street. The city for centuries was confined to this "very spacious street," seated on the north and descending part of a hill. Think for a moment how it has grown.

(Continued on next Column).

PRODIGES—AND PARENTS. A DIFFICULT MODERN PROBLEM.

A best seller at elocution! We have our infant prodigies over here—dear little prodigies of long ago like Marjorie Fleming, discovered to us long after she had taken her pretty fancies elsewhere, or prodigies only discovered to be prodigies when it had ceased to matter, like Miss Daisy Ashford: we have even had prodigies of twelve like Helen Douglas Adam, the daughter of a Scottish parson, who has been published both in England and America, and reaped a goodly meed of praise, and nowlists of seventeen like Mollie Panter-Downes; and artists like the Hon. Stephen Tennans, who achieved a private show of his work at the age of fourteen—but we have never had a best seller in, or before, the "teenies."

America has achieved this, and now London's literary critics are finding little but praise for her poems—poems brought out under the title of "The Janitor's Roy," just published over here. And no one could help praising them. The literary editor of *The Sun* says he accepted them without a notion that they were the work of a child: "I don't wonder. Here is an example from the first he bought:

"The History of Honey—by an aged mandarin.
And I bought it for the pictures of the burlesque masquerade.
For the dainty revelations masquerading up and down.
For the odour of the sandalwood that talked of Chinatown.

Still more amazing are things like this:
Her lips are pouting poppies by love's tender tempest blown.
They tremble with the secrets only Buddha could have known.

In America apparently parents not only accept infant prodigies with satisfaction, they rejoice in them: there can be no other explanation for pictures published with descriptions such as "Nathalia Crane, direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of Mayflower fame, a year and a half ago, inspired by a janitor's red-headed boy, wrote her first poem and has been writing ever since. She is shown signing a contract with Thomas Seltzer for the publication of her book of verse."

Of course, we are assured that Nathalia plays with her dolls and writes only when inspired and cares nothing for fame—but she has been filmed at work and at play; she receives a hundred letters a day; she has had articles a column long in all America's important papers. What a problem, and what a responsibility, for her parents!

Meantime in England we have young poets too—and some of them, without any more encouragement than criticism and prizes of books from the Poetry Society, are producing quite remarkable work. Here are lines from Janet Urquhart, a schoolgirl, aged 12:

Where the sun has set is orange 'gainst the dark of day.
In the twilight sings a mellow thrush.
Grey crepteth where was faintly rosed,
Moon peepeth, but nickle-nosed.
Staring feebly from the sky—
Cockling crows plaintively.

Some years ago some poems and paintings by Lady Diana Bridgeman, a debutante who was presented this spring, were published for a charity and this is one quotation:

I think the stars we see in the skies
Are babies' eyes.
I think the sparkling drops from the weirs
Are babies' tears.
But the wild dog-rose in its soft sweet-ness
Is a baby's kiss!

What should be done with prodigies and apparent prodigies? It is a problem that, with increasing stimulus of improved education, will have to be faced quite often.

to-day is size Edinburgh claims to be exceeded by London only among British cities. Since the Municipal Act of 1920, it has become a great seaport, and has "doubled her birth and grown her superabundance." She has annexed the Port and Burgh of Leith, and climbed up into the Pentlands, adding to her already numerous hills, Allermuir and Carrington, 1,500 and 1,600 feet above the sea. As a recent writer has it, "She has appropriated a host of sites and scenes famous in history and legend—ancient churches, historic castles, old manor houses, and peel-towers, battle grounds, cairns, standing stones, and other monuments of the past that go back beyond written record."

Edinburgh is fully maintaining the reputation enjoyed for centuries as a leading educational centre. The University has more "matriculated" students than any other "single-college" University in the Empire. Its Medical School is famous throughout the world. The staple industries of the city are associated with paper and printing, coal mining and engineering, brewing and distilling, baking and milling, rubber shoe, and tyre manufacture, tweed, and hosiery, and many others. Book production is especially important.

With a sea front of eight miles and an extent of open spaces such as probably no other city possesses, a rapidly growing system of docks and great natural advantages, it would be difficult to overstate the possibilities for further development. In all her sixteen hundred years of history Edinburgh's future has never been more heavily fraught with promise.—H. J. K.



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AUGUST 8TH.
AUGUST 29TH.

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The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 21st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.02	30.08
Temperature	75	71	78
Humidity	65	75	65
Wind Direction	E	Calm	E
Force	0	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.14	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 75
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"ON WITH THE DANCE."
NEW YORK NIGHT LIFE.

[BY MARION RYAN.]

New York is a city of night clubs. And New Yorkers do not go to just one club in a night. They visit several of them, for the "club" element is conspicuously absent. Anyone may enter who can pay, pay, pay! There are some seventy night clubs on Broadway, that high road of vivid lights, of noise and excitement; these offer midnight suppers, cabaret performances, splendid floors for dancing, and the latest, wildest and most deafening jazz bands.

Making a night of it in New York parlance means touring from club to club, and it can be done over and over again without exhausting all these after-midnight haunts, for new ones are always opening. Beside the seventy or more Broadway clubs there are many in Greenwich Village, the artist quarter of the city, and still more way up in Harlem. The method of "making a night of it" is to begin down in Greenwich Village, work one's way through favourite Broadway clubs and arrive at Harlem about breakfast time.

IN CELLAR COOL.

The Greenwich Village cabarets are pseudo-Montmartre affairs in cellars or attics, dimly lighted, strangely equipped. Some are on the studio plan, others arranged like stables, others like wild western saloons, and they have colourful names such as the "Blue Moon," the "Pink Pig," the "Rainbow Fish." Here one finds pallid, long-haired young men and energetically roared, short-haired young women who all dance amazingly well to the wheezing of a gramophone or the mechanical efforts of a pianist and violinist. Strange drinks appear in coffee cups for those brave enough to try them, and, no doubt, these haunts are more attractive in winter than in summer for they do not offer the cool air and electric fumes of more expensive places.

The Broadway night clubs spend thousands and thousands of dollars on decorations designed to astonish, startle or shock visitors. A kaleidoscope of colours, highly clad ladies floating through space, nymphs, fauns, satyrs. Sometimes the decorations are specialised, an Italian garden, a negro plantation, a circus, etc. At the moment the smartest and "gavest" club, which begins its performance at four in the morning, is run by an ex-circus rider who must regret the years she spent in the circus when she counts her proceeds night after night.

THE BEST DANCING.

Probably the finest modern dancing in the world is seen at these Broadway night clubs. The special dancers often receive \$100 and \$500 a week, and the visitors to the clubs, which include college boys, smart society hostesses, debutantes supposed to be elsewhere, theatrical folk, and wealthy business men, dance with grace and spirit. There is, of course, no entrance fee, and the mere signing of a book constitutes all there is of the club element. Payment comes when you sit down at a table, and where you are allowed to sit depends much on how well you are known on your appearance.

Evening dress and diamonds, with a car waiting outside, will assure you a choice table, even if you have never been to the club before. A bottle of sparkling water costs eight shillings. A bottle of champagne and a few chicken sandwiches will cost six pounds, and other prices are in proportion. The host, with a party of four, seldom leaves a night club on Broadway without having contributed twenty pounds or more to the running expenses of the club.

The Harlem Clubs have won fame chiefly through the wonderful negro dancers and music in which they specialise. Rich negroes live in that neighbourhood in luxurious flats, and they come to these clubs, as well as white folk, for, after all, the dancers are their own people. To sit in those brilliantly lighted places watching the dancing makes one think of the jungle and barbaric religious rites, for the negroes dance almost with frenzy, though never without grace.

BACON AND EGGS.

Hot weather does not diminish attendance at the Broadway clubs. The air comes through ventilators, having been cooled from an ice plant below; huge electric fans wave it about, and masses of flowers perfume it. You are astonished by the luxury, and very often the beauty of it, and all the more astonished you are the better your host likes it.

At five bacon and eggs are served, and you are allowed to go home after this. Next time, your host will probably say, "next time we will go show you a few more."

But you sleepily resolve that there will be no next time.

GERMAN CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

Trouble has arisen between German contractors who are carrying out the great Shannon Electrification scheme and the labourers at Limerick on the question of wages, the latter's Union demanding 13d. per hour, per 48 hour week, against the employers' offer of 8d. per hour for a 50 hour week. The contractors are now advertising in Dublin papers for 3,000 Free State labourers for three years at 35s. for a fifty-hour week, with free lodging, and also cartoons, where cooked food and other necessities will be obtainable at cost price. Another example of foreign industrial activity in Ireland is afforded by the Dublin City Commissioners, who are about to accept a French firm's tender for cleansing large sections of the city streets, its offer being more favourable than any English one.

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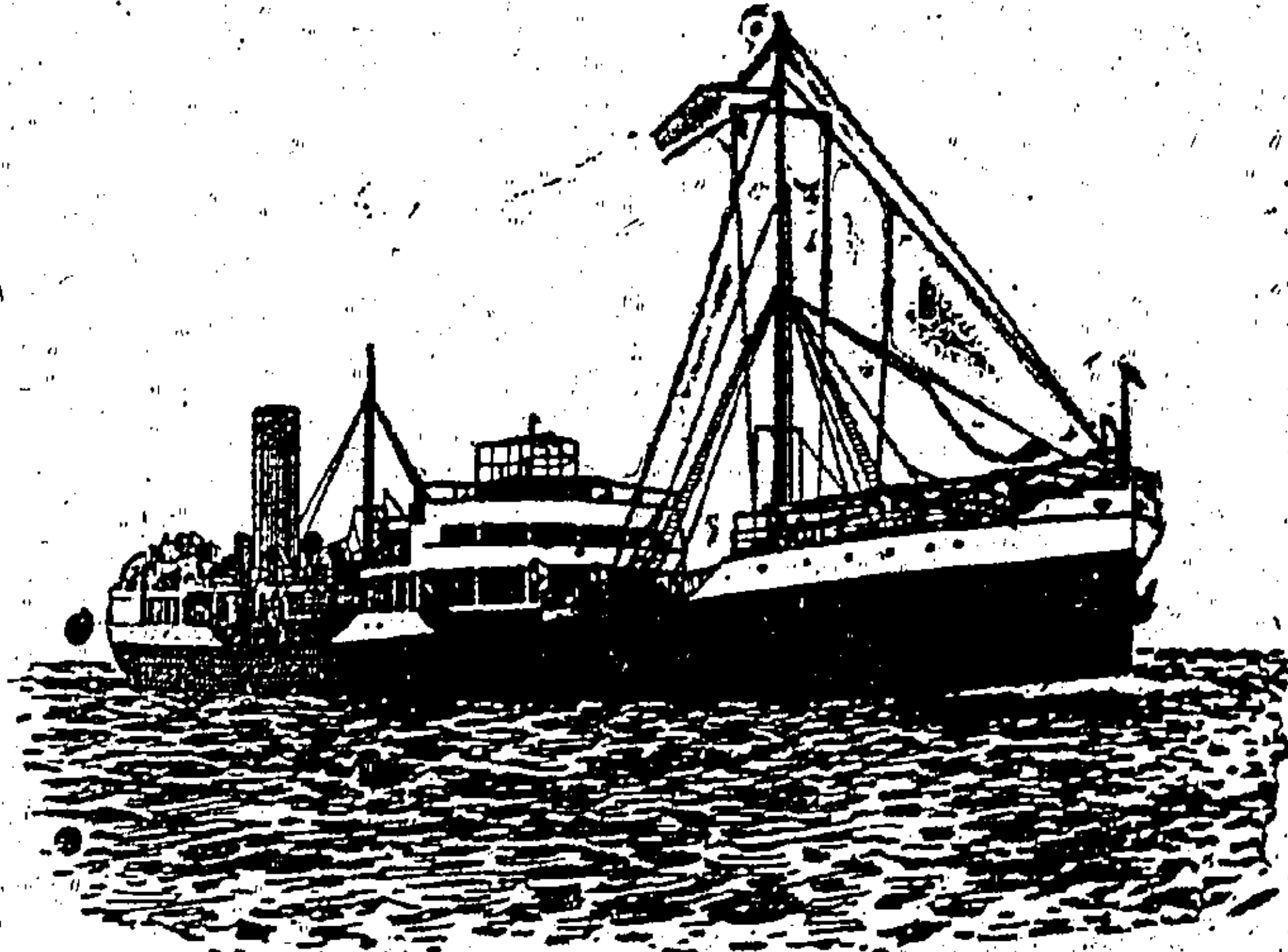
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LESS MONOTONOUS DRESS.
THE CHANGING SILHOUETTE.

Not the least satisfactory feature of the new modes is the definite change in the silhouette. This means that for the time being, at any rate, dress will be less monotonous than for the past few months.

For though the skirt and coat that flares is modish, the straight dress is still fashionable, so that a woman has two alternative styles of dress from which to choose, instead of the tube-like toilette in which, of late, her figure has been concealed.

SHADED VELVET.

Among the new materials for evening gowns are exquisitely shaded velvets, and when these fabrics are further enriched with jewel embroidery, the result is as lovely a wrap as the most luxurious woman could wish to own.

A chiffon velvet coat of this type that shades from deep cerise at the hem to pale geranium-pink at the shoulders is embroidered with gold, and lined with deep rose-coloured satin. The coat illustrates the new line, and is moulded to the figure as far as the hips, whence it flares generously towards the hem, and the whole is outlined with a border of mink fur.

SATIN AND SQUIRREL.

For the afternoon Jay's have designed many fur-trimmed satin coats, and these are a delightful finish for an afternoon toilette. A curious and novel feature of smartest coats is the wide sleeve opening at the wrist. A sleeve may be close

fitting to a depth of a few inches below the elbow, and there flare widely, like the skirt portion. A black satin coat in Jay's salons illustrating this feature is trimmed with grey squirrel that appears along the hem of the tucked flounce, on the collar, and again on the cuffs—they might almost be described as frills of colour is introduced in the revers of the bodice de rose satin, that is used also for the lining.

Clonks like coats are generously flared. A flared full-length velvet coat embroidered with handsome gold or silver lace is as sumptuous a wrap as any woman can want. One-fifth cloak at 245-253, Regent-street, is of cherry-coloured velvet, and has a deep yoke of silver lace appliqué over the material and a border of the same dentelle at the hem. The collar is mink, the pink satin lining is crossed with bands of silver galon, for the inner side of any wrap is always worthy of a gorgeous exterior.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

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